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FIRST ANNUAL MESSAGE
OF
PRESIDENT JOHNSON.

Fellow Citizens of the Senate and House of Representatives:

To express gratitude to God, in the name of the People, for the preservation of the United States, is my first duty in addressing you. Our thoughts next revert to the death of the late President, by an act of parricidal treason. The grief of the nation is still fresh; it finds some solace in the consideration that he lived to enjoy the highest proof of its confidence by entering, on the renewed term of the Chief Magistracy, to which he had been elected; that he brought the civil war substantially to a close; that his loss was deplored in all parts of the Union; and that foreign nations have rendered justice to his memory. His removal cast upon me a heavier weight of cares than ever devolved upon any one of his predecessors. To fulfil my trust I need the support and confidence of all who are associated with me in the various departments of government; and the support and confidence of the people. There is but one way in which I can hope to gain their necessary aid; it is, to state with frankness the principles which guide my conduct and their application to the present state of affairs, well aware that the efficiency of my labor will in a great measure, depend on your and their undivided approbation.

The Union of the United States of America was intended by its authors to last as long as the states themselves shall last. The Union shall be perpetual," are the words of the Confederation. To form a more perfect Union," by an ordinance of the people of the United States, is the declared purpose of the constitution. The hand of Divine Providence was never more plainly visible in the affairs of men than in the framing and the adopting of that instrument. It is, beyond comparison, the greatest event in American history; and indeed it is not, of all events in modern times, the most pregnant with consequences for every people of the earth. The members of the Convention which prepared it, brought to their work the experience of the Confederation, of their several States, and other Republican governments, old and new; but they needed and obtained a wisdom superior to experience. And when in its validity it required the approval of a people that occupied a large part of a continent and acted separately in many distinct conventions, what is more wonderful than that, after earnest and long discussion, all leanings and all opinions were ultimately drawn in one way to its support?

The Constitution to which life was thus imparted contains within itself ample resources for its own preservation. It has power to enforce the laws, punish treason, and insure domestic tranquility. In case of usurpation of the government of a State by one man, or an oligarchy, it becomes the duty of the United States to make good the guarantee to that State of a Republican form of government, and so to maintain the homogeneousness of all. Does the lapse of time reveal defects? A simple mode of amendment is provided in the Constitution itself, so that its conditions can always be made to conform to the requirements of advancing civilization. No room is allowed even for the thought of a possibility of its coming to an end. And these powers of self-preservation have always been asserted in their complete integrity by every patriotic Chief Magistrate—by Jefferson and Jackson, not less than by Washington and by Madison. The parting advice of the Father of his Country, while yet President, to the people of the United States, was, the free Constitution, which was the work of their hand might be sacredly maintained," and the inaugural words of President Jefferson held up "the preservation of the general government, in its constitutional vigor, is the sheet anchor of our peace at home and safety abroad" The Constitution is the work of "the People of the United States," and it should be as indestructable as the people.

It is not strange that the framers of the Constitution, which had no model in the past, should not have fully comprehended the excellence of their own work. Fresh from a struggle against arbitrary power, many patriots suffered from harassing fears of an absorption of the State government by the general government, and many from a dread that the States would break away from their orbits. But the very greatness of our country should allay the apprehension of encroachments by the general government. The subjects that come unquestionably within the jurisdiction are so numerous that it must ever naturally refuse to be embarassed by questions that lie beyond it. Were it otherwise, the Executive would sink beneath the burden; the channels of justice would be choked; legislation would be obstructed by excess; so that there is a greater temptation to exercise some of the functions of the general government through the States than to trespass on their rightful sphere.—"The absolute acquiescence in the decisions of the majority," was, at the beginning of the century, enforced by Jefferson "as the vital principle of republics," and the events of the last four years have established, we will hope forever, that there lies no appeal to force.

The maintenance of the Union brings with it the support of the State governments in all their rights; but it is not one of the rights of any State government to renounce its own place in the Union, or to nullify the laws of the Union. The largest liberty is to be maintained in the discussion of the acts of the federal government; but there is no appeal from its laws except to the various branches of that government itself, or to the people, who grant to the members of the Legislative and of the Executive Departments no tenure but a limited one, and in that manner always retain the power of redress.

"The sovereignty of the States" is the language of the Confederacy, and not the language of the Constitution. The latter contains the emphatic words: "The Constitution, and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof, and all treaties made or which shall be made under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land; and the judges in every State shall be bound thereby, anything in the constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding."

Certainly the Government of the United States is a limited government; and so is every State government a limited government. With us, this idea of limitation spreads through every form of administration, general, State, and municipal, and rests on the great distinguishing principle of the recognition of the rights of man. The ancient republics absorbed the individual in the State, prescribed his religion, and controlled his activity.—The American system rests on the assertion of the equal right of every man to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness; to freedom of conscience, to the culture and exercise of all his faculties. As a consequence, the State government is limited, as to the general government in the interest of union, as to the individual citizen in the interest of freedom.

States, with proper limitations of power are essential to the existence of the Constitution of the United States. At the very commencement, when we assumed a place among the powers of the earth, the Declaration of Independence was adopted by States; so also were the Articles of Confederation; and when "the people of the United States" ordained and established the Constitution, it was the assent of the States, one by one, which gave it vitality. In the event, too, of any amendment to the Constitution, the proposition of Congress needs the confirmation of States. Without States, one great branch of the legislative government, would be wanting. And, if we look beyond the letter of the Constitution to the character of our country, its capacity for comprehending within its jurisdiction a vast continental empire is due to the system of States. The best security for the perpetual existence of the States is the "supreme authority" of the Constitution of the United States.—The perpetuity of the Constitution brings with it the perpetuity of the States; their mutual relation makes us what we are, and in our political system their connection is indissoluble. The whole cannot exist without the parts, nor the parts without the whole. So long as the Constitution of the United States endures, the States will endure; the destruction of the one is the destruction of the other; the preservation of the one is the preservation of the other.

I have thus explained my views of the mutual relations of the Constitution and the States, because they unfold the principles on which I have sought to solve the momentous questions and overcome the appalling difficulties that met me at the very commencement of my administration. It has been my steadfast object to escape from the sway of momentary passions, and to derive a healing policy from the fundamental and unchanging principles of the Constitution.

I found the states suffering from the effects of a civil war. Resistance to the general government appeared to have exhausted itself. The United States had recovered possession of their forts and arsenals; and their armies were in the occupation of every State which had attempted to secede.—Whether the territory within the limits of those States should be held as conquered territory, under military authority, emanating from the President, as the head of the army, was the first question that presented itself for decision.

Now, military governments, established for an indefinate period, would have afforded no security for the early depression of discontent; would have divided the people into the vanquishers and vanquished; and would have envenomed hatred, rather than have restored affection. Once established, no precise limit to the continuance was conceivable. They would have occasioned an incalculable and exhausting expense. Peaceful emigration to and from that portion of the country is one of the best means that can be thought of for the restoration of harmony; and that emigration would have been prevented; for what emigration from abroad, what industrious citizen at home, would place himself willingly under military rule. The chief persons who would have followed in the train of the army would have been dependents on the general government, or men who expected profit from the miseries of their erring fellow citizens. The powers of patronage and rule which would have been exercised, under the President, over a vast, and populous, and naturally wealthy region, are greater than, unless under extreme necessity, I should be willing to entrust to any one man; they are such as, for myself, I could never, unless on occasions of great emergency, consent to exercise. The wilful use of such powers, if continued through a period of years, would have endangered the purity of the general administration and the liberties of the States which remained loyal.

Besides the policy of military rule over a conquered territory would have implied that the States whose inhabitants may have taken active part in the rebellion had, by the act of those inhabitants, ceased to exist. But the true theory is, that all pretended acts of secession were, from the beginning null and void. The States cannot commit treason, nor screen the individual citizens who may have committed treason, any more than they can make valid treaties or engage in lawful commerce with foreign powers. The States attempting to secede placed themselves in a condition where their vitality was impaired, but not extinguished—their functions suspended, but not destroyed.

But if any state refuses or neglects to perform its offices, there is the more need that the general government should maintain all its authority, and as soon as practicable, resume all its functions. On this principle I have acted, and have gradually and quietly, and by almost imperceptible steps, sought to restore the rightful energy of the general government and of the states. To that end, provisional governors have been appointed for the states, conventions called, governors elected, legislatures assembled and senators and representatives chosen to the congress of the United States. At the same time, the courts of the United States, as far as could be done, have been re-opened, so that the laws of the United States may be enforced through their agency.—The blockade has been removed and the custom houses re-established in ports of entry, so that the revenue of the United States may be collected.—The Post-office department renews its useful activity, and the general government is thereby enabled to communicate promptly with its officers and agents. The courts bring security to persons and property; the opening of the ports invites the restoration of industry and commerce; the post office renews the facilities of social intercourse and business. And it is not happy for us all that the restoration of each one of these functions of the general government brings with it a blessing to the states over which they are extended? Is it not a sure promise of harmony and renewed attachment to the Union that, after all that has happened, the return of the general government is known only as a beneficence.

I know very well that this policy is attended with some risk; that for its success it requires at least the acquiescense of the states which it concerns; that implies an invitation to those states, by renewing their allegiance to the United States, to resume their functions as states of the Union. But it is a risk that must be taken; in the choice of difficulties, it is the smallest risk; and to diminish, and, if possible, to remove all danger, I have felt it incumbent on me to assert one other power of the general government—the power of pardon.—As no State can throw a defence over the crime of treason, the power of pardon is exclusively vested in the executive government of the United States. In exercising that power, I have taken every precaution to connect it with the clearest recognition of the binding force of the laws of the United States, and an unqualified acknowledgment of the great social change of condition in regard to slavery which has grown out of the war.

The next step which I have taken to restore the constitutional relations of the States, has been an invitation to them to participate in the high office of amending the constitution.—Every patriot must wish for a general amnesty at the earliest epoch consistent with public safety. For this great end there is need of a concurrence of all opinions, and the spirit of mutual conciliation. All parties in the late terrible conflict must work together in harmony. It is not too much to ask, in the name of the whole people, that, on the one side, the plan of restoration shall proceed in conformity with a willingness to cast the disorders of the past into oblivion; and that, on the other, the evidence of sincerity in the future maintenance of the Union shall be put beyond any doubt by the ratification of the proposed amendment to the constitution, which provides for the abolition of slavery from within the limits of our country. So long as the adoption of this amendment is delayed so long will doubt and jealousy and uncertainty prevail. This is the measure which will efface the sad memory of the past; this is the measure which will most certainly call population, and capital, and security to those parts of the Union that need them most. Indeed, it is not too much to ask of the States which are now resuming their place in the family of the Union, to give this pledge of perpetual loyalty and peace. Until it is done, the past, however much we may desire it, will not be forgotton. The adoption of the amendment reunites us beyond all power of disruption. It heals the wound that is still imperfectly closed; it removes slavery, the element which has so long perplexed and divided the country; it makes us once more a united people, renewed and strengthened, bound more than ever to mutual affection and support.

The amendment to the constitution being adopted, it would remain for the states, whose powers have been so long in abeyance, to resume their places in the two branches of the national legislature, and thereby complete the work of restoration. Here it is for you, fellow citizens of the Senate, and for you, fellow citizens of the House of Representatives, to judge each of you for yourselves, of the election returns and qualifications of your own members.

The full assertion of the powers of the general goverment requires the holding of Circuit courts of the U. States within the districts where their authority has been interrupted. In the present posture of our public affairs, strong objections have been urged to holding those courts in any of the States where the rebellion has existed; and it was ascertained, by inquiry, that the Circuit court of the United States would not be held within the district of Virginia during the autumn or early winter, nor until congress should have "an opportunity to consider and act on the whole subject." To your deliberations the restoration of this branch of the civil authority of the United States is therefore necessarily referred, with the hope that early provision be made for the resumption of all its functions. It is manifest that treason, most flagrant in character, has been committed. Persons who are charged with its commission should have fair and impartial trials in the highest tribunals of the country, in order that the constitution and the laws may be fully vindicated; the truth clearly established and affirmed that treason is a crime, that traitors should be punished and the offense made infamous; and, at the same time, that the question may be judicially settled, finally and forever, that no state of its own will has the right to renounce its place in the Union.

The relations of the government towards the four millions of inhabitants whom the war has called into freedom, have suggested grave and anxious consideration. On the propriety of attempting to make the freedmen electors by the proclamation of the executive, I took for my counsel the constitution itself, the interpretations of that instrument by its authors and their cotemporaries, and recent legislation by congress. When, at the first movement towards independence, the congress of the United States instructed the several states to institute governments of their own, they left each state to decide for itself the conditions for the enjoyment of the elective franchise. During the period of the confederacy, there continued to exist a very great diversity in the qualifications of electors in the several States; and even within a State a distinction of qualifications prevailed with regard to the officers who were to be chosen. The constitution of the United States recognizes these diversities, when it enjoins that, in the choice of members of the House of Representatives of the United States, "the electors in each state shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State legislature." After the formation of the constitution, it remained as before, the uniform usage for each State to enlarge the body of its electors, according to its own judgment; and, under this system, one State after another has proceeded to increase the number of its electors, until now universal suffrage, or something very near it, is the general rule. So fixed was this reservation of power in the habits of the people, and so unquestioned has been the interpretation of the constitution, that during the civil war the late President never harbored the purpose—certainly never avowed the purpose—of disregarding it; and in the act of congress during that period, nothing can be found which, during the continuance of hostilities, much less after their close, would have sanctioned any departure by the executive from a policy which has so universally obtained. Moreover, a concession of the elective franchise to the freedmen, by act of the President of the United States, must have been extended to all colored men, wherever found, and so must have established a change of suffrage in the northern, middle and western States, not less than in the southern and southwestern. Such an an act would have created a new class of voters, and would have been an assumption of power by the President which nothing in the constitution or laws of the United States would have at all warranted.

On the other hand, every danger of conflict is avoided when the settlement of the question is referred to the several States. They can, each for itself, decide on the measure, and whether it is to be adopted at once and absolutely, or introduced gradually and with conditions. In my judgment, the freedmen, if they show patience and manly virtues, will sooner obtain a participation in the elective franchise through the States than through the general government, even if it had power to intervene. When the tumult of emotions that have been raised by the suddenness of the social change shall have subsided, it may prove that they will receive the kindliest usage from some of those on whom they have heretofore most closely depended.

But while I have no doubt that now, after the close of the war, it is not competent for the general government to extend the elective franchise in the several States, it is equally clear that good faith requires the security of the freedmen in their liberty, their right to labor, and their right to claim the just return of their labor. I cannot too strongly urge a dispassionate treatment of his subject, which should be carefully kept aloof from all party strife. We must equally avoid hasty assumptions of any natural impossibility for the two races to live side by side, in state of mutual benefit and good will. The experiment involves us in no inconsistency; let us then, go and make that experiment in good faith, and not be too easily disheartened. The country is in need of labor, and the freedmen are in need of employment, culture and protection. While their right of voluntary migration and expatriation is not to be questioned, I would not advise their forced removal and colonization. Let us rather encourage them to honorable and useful industry, where it may be beneficial to themselves and to the country and instead of hasty anticipations of the certainty of failure, let there be nothing wanting to the fair trial of experiment. The change in their condition is the substitution of labor by contract for the status of slavery. The freedmen cannot fairly be accused of unwillingness to work, so long as a doubt remains about his freedom of choice in his pursuits, and the certainty of his recovering his stipulated wages. In this the interests of the employer and the employed coincide. The employer desires in his workmen spirit and alacrity, and these can be permanently secured in no other way. And if they ought to be able to enforce the contract, so ought the other. The public interest will be best promoted if the several States will provide adequate protection and remedies for the freedmen. Until this is in some way accomplished, there is no chance for the advantageous use of their labor, and the blame of ill-success will not rest on them.

I know that sincere friends of the emancipated blacks may seem to cherish expectations of their speedy elevation to a position of political equality with the whites. I know that others fear that unless this be straightway granted, the opportunity will be lost of securing to them any rights at all. But this is not the view which I take of the present duty or the future welfare of the freedmen. If they are to remain in the country they cannot be kept in a state of vassalage, or even of dependence. Laws will be needed for their protection, as for that of other classes and conditions of men; but, when they are advanced to the privileges of citizens, they cannot fairly be denied the common means of self-defence. It is the general disposition of mankind to yield respect to those who show respect to others, and to secure just consideration by the just use of power. Reasonable laws, reasonably administered, will form the best security both for the freedmen and for all other classes of citizens. Neither can be systematically oppressed without danger to the other. Both will prosper together, or suffer together, in peace as in war, in good as in evil fortune. Their fortunes are bound up with the fortunes of the country, and they will surely perish, if they do not perform their part as citizens of the soil. Their entire history heretofore has been one of trial and training to accustom them to labor for others. Under the favorable conditions of the present system, they have become general laborers, and as a class they will probably remain laborers. Unless they show special aptitude for other pursuits, they cannot fairly expect to receive more than the means of subsistence, with the benefit of such personal attachments as may arise between individuals of the two races who are brought into kindly contact in the intercourse of domestic life. Their condition will be unsatisfactory, if they do not regard labor as honorable and indispensable. Their training has been unfavorable to the formation of habits of independence and self-support. Deprived of the protection which they have heretofore received, they will be subjected to temptations to which they have been strangers. Without sympathy and assistance, they will be peculiarly liable to fall into vice and pauperism, and many will perish from the country, as the Indians recede before the advance of civilization. Unless the freedmen perform their part in the new organization of society, they cannot hope for the favorable regard of the world. The progress of humanity is not to be stayed or hindered by the mistakes or the crimes of individuals. Those who stand in the way of the benevolent designs of Providence, and of the rights of their fellow men, assume a fearful responsibility. They resist the advancement of civilization, and must expect to be overwhelmed in the ruin which they have invoked and encouraged.

I know that sincere friends of the emancipated blacks is earnest for the immediate realization of its remotest aims; but time is always an element in reform. It is one of the greatest acts on record to have brought four millions of people into freedom. The career of free industry must be fairly opened to them, and then their future prosperity and condition must, after all, rest mainly on themselves. If they fail, and so perish away, let us be careful that the failure shall not be attributable to any denial of justice. In all that relates to the destiny of the freedmen, we need not be too anxious to read the future; many incidents which, from a speculative point of view, might raise alarm, will quietly settle themselves.

Now that slavery is at an end or near its end, the greatness of its evil, in the point of view of public economy, becomes more and more apparent. Slavery was essentially a monopoly of labor, and as such looked the States where it prevailed against the incoming of free industry. Where labor was the property of the capitalist, the white man was excluded from employment, or had but the second best chance of finding it; and the foreign emigrant turned away from the region where his condition would be so procarious. With the destruction of the monopoly, free labor will hasten from all parts of the civilized world to assist in developing various immeasurable resources which have hitherto lain dormant. The eight or nine States nearest the Gulf of Mexico have a soil of exuberant fertility, a climate friendly to long life, and can sustain a denser population than is found as yet in any part of our country. And the future influx of population into them will be mainly from the North, or from the most cultivated nations in Europe. From the sufferings that have attended them during our late struggle, let us look away to the future, which is sure to be laden for them with greater prosperity than has ever before been known.—The removal of the monopoly of slave labor is a pledge that these regions will be peopled by a numerous and enterprising population, which will vie with any in the Union in compactness, inventive genius, wealth and industry.

Our government springs from and was made for the people, not the people for the government. To them it owes allegiance, from them it must derive its courage, strength and wisdom. But, while the government is bound to defer to the people, from whom it derives its existence, it should, from the very consideration of its origin, be strong in its power of resistance to the establishment of inequalities. Monopolies, perpetuities, and class legislation, are contrary to the genius of free government, and ought not to be allowed. Here there is no room for favored classes or monopolies; the principle of our government is that of equal laws and freedom of industry. Wherever monopoly attains a foothold, it is sure to be a source of danger, discord and trouble. We shall but fulfil our duties as legislators by according 'equal and exact justice to all men,' special privileges to none.

The constitution confers on Congress the right to regulate commerce among the several States. It is of the first necessity, for the maintenance of the Union, that commerce should be free and unobstructed. No State can be justified in any device to tax the transit of travel and commerce between States. The position of many States is such that, if they were allowed to take advantage of it for purposes of local revenue, the commerce between States might be injuriously burdened, or even virtually prohibited.—It is best, while the country is still young, and while the tendency to dangerous monopolies of this kind is still feeble, to use the power of Congress so as to prevent any selfish impediment to the free circulation of men and merchandise. A tax on travel and merchandise, in their transit, constitutes one of the worst forms of monopoly, and the evil is increased if coupled with a denial of the choice of route. When the vast extent of our country is considered, it is plain that every obstacle to the free circulation of commerce between the States ought to be sternly guarded against by appropriate legislation, within the limits of the Constitution.

The report of the Secretary of the Interior explains the condition of the public lands, the transactions of the Patent Office and the Pension Bureau, the management of our Indian affairs, the progress made in the construction of our Pacific railroad, &c. Under the provisions of the Homestead Act, 1,160,533 acres of the public lands were entered during the last fiscal year. The homestead policy was established only after long and earnest resistance; experience proves its wisdom. The lands, in the hands of industrious settlers, whose labor creates wealth and contributes to the public resources, are worth more to the United States than if they had been reserved as a solitude for future purchasers.

The lamentable events of the last four years, and the sacrifices made by the gallant men of our army and navy, have swelled the records of the Pension Bureau to an unprecedented extent. On the 30th June last, the total number of pensioners was 85,-986, requiring for their annual pay, exclusive of expenses, the sum of $8,- that have been allowed since that date will require a large increase of this amount for the next fiscal year. The means for the payment of the stipends due, under existing laws, to our disabled soldiers and sailors, and to the families of such as have perished in the service of the county, will no doubt be cheerfully and promptly granted. A grateful people will not hesitate to sanction any measures having for their object the relief of soldiers mutilated and families made fatherless in the efforts to preserve our national existence.

The report of the Postmaster General presents an encouraging exhibit of the operations of the P. O. Dep't. during the year. The revenues of the past year from the loyal States alone exceed the maximum annual receipts from all the States previous to the rebellion, in the sum of $6,038,091, and the annual average increase of revenue during the last four years, compared with the revenues of the four years immediately preceding the rebellion, was $3,233,845. The revenues of last fiscal year amounted to $14,-566,158, and the expenditures to $13,-694,728, leaving a surplus of receipts over expenditures of $861,430. Progress has been made in restoring the postal service in the Southern States.

It arpears from the report of the Secretary of the Navy that while, at the commencement of the present year, there were in commission 530 vessels of all classes and descriptions, armed with 3,000 guns and manned by 51,000 men, the number of vessels at present in commission is 117, with 830 guns and 12,123 men. By this prompt reduction of the naval forces the expenses of the government have been largely diminished, and a number of vessels purchased for naval purposes from the merchant marine, have been returned to the peaceful pursuits of commerce.

In the report of the Secretary of War a general summary is of the military campaigns of 1864 and 1865.—The national military force on the 1st May, 1865, was 1,000,516 men. It is proposed to reduce the military establishment to a peace footing, comprehending 50,000 troops of all arms, organized so as to admit of an enlargement by filling up the ranks to 82,600, if the circumstances of the country should require an augmentation of the army. The volunteer force has been reduced by the discharge from service of over 800,000 troops, and the department is proceeding rapidly in the work of further reduction. The war estimates are reduced from $516,250,-131 to $33,814,416, which amount, in the opinion of the Department, is adequate for a peace footing.

The Secretary of the Treasury will lay before you a full and detailed report of the receipts and disbursements of the late fiscal year of the first quarter of the present fiscal year, of the probable receipts and expenditures for the other three quarters. I might content myself with a reference to that report, in which you will find all the information required for your deliberations and decision. But the paramount importance of the subject oppresses itself on my own mind, that I cannot, but lay before you my views of the measures which are required for the good character, and I might also say, for the existence of this people. I meet you at a time when the nation has voluntarily burdened itself with a debt unprecedented in our annals. Vast as is its amount, it fades away into nothing when compared with the countless blessings that will be conferred upon our country and upon man by the preservation of the nation's life. Now, on the first occasion of the meeting of Congress since the return of peace, it is of the utmost importance to inaugurate a just policy, which shall at once be put in motion, and which shall commend itself to those who come after us for its continuance. It is our first duty to prepare in earnest for our recovery from the ever-increasing evils of an irredeemable currency, without a sudden revulsion, and yet without untimely procrastination. I hold it to be the duty of the Executive to insist upon frugality in the expenditures; and a sparing economy is itself a great national resource. Of the banks to which authority has been given to issue notes secured by bonds of the U. States, we may require the greatest moderation and prudence, and the law must be rigidly enforced when its limits are exceeded. We may each one of us, counsel our active and enterprising countrymen to be constantly on their guard, to liquidate debts contracted in a paper currency, and, by conducting business as nearly as possible on a system of cash payments or short credits, to hold themselves prepared to return to the standard of gold and silver. The duty devolves on us to diminish by law the amount of paper money now in circulation. Five years ago the bank note circulation of the country amounted to not much more than two hundred millions; now the circulation, bank and national, exceeds seven hundred millions. The gradual reduction of the currency is the only measure that can save the business of the country from disastrous calamities: and this can be almost imperceptibly accomplished by gradually funding the national circulation in securities that may be made redeemable at the pleasure of the Government.

Our debt is doubly secure—first in developed resources of the country, and next in the character of our institutions. The most intelligent observers among political economists have not failed to remark that the public debt of a country is safe in proportion as its people are free; that the debt of a republic is the safest of all. Our history confirms and establishes the theory, and is, I firmly believe, destined to give it a still more signal illustration. The secret of this superiority springs not merely from the fact that in a republic the national obligations are distributed more widely through countless numbers in all classes of society; it has its roots in the character of our laws. Here all men contribute to the public welfare, and bear their fair share of the public burdens. The property and income of the country should bear their just proportion of the burden of taxation, while in our impost system, through means of which increased vitality is incidentally imparted to all the industrial interests of the nation, the duties should be so adjusted as to fall most heavily upon articles of luxury, leaving the necessaries of life as free from taxation as the absolute wants of the government, economically administered, will justify. No favored class should demand freedom from assessment, and the taxes should be so distributed as not to fall unduly on the poor, but rather on the accumulated wealth of the country. We should look at the national debt just as it is—not as a national blessing, but as a heavy burden on the industry of the country, to be discharged without unnecessary delay.

It is estimated by the Secretary of the Treasury that the expenditures of the fiscal year ending the 30th June, 1866, will exceed the receipts $112,-194,947. It is gratifying, however, to state that it is also estimated that the revenue for the year ending June 30, 1867, will exceed the expenditures in the sum of $111,682,819. This am't, or so much as may be deemed sufficient for the purpose, may be applied to the reduction of the public debt, which on 31st Oct., 1865, was $2,740,-854,740. Every reduction will diminish the total amount of interest to be paid, and so enlarge the means of still further reductions, until the whole shall be liquidated; and this, as will be seen from the estimates of the Secretary of the Treasury, may be accomplished by annual payments even within a period not exceeding thirty years.

The Departments of Agriculture, under its present direction, is accomplishing much in developing and utilizing the vast agricultural capabilities of the country, and for information respecting the details of its management, reference is made to the annual report of the Commissioner.

I have dwelt thus fully on our domestic affairs because of their transcendent importance. Under any circumstances, our great extent of ter-

[CONTINUED ON FOURTH PAGE.]

THE BEAVER ARGUS

J. S. RUTAN ..... J. L. ANDERSON.

J. S. RUTAN & Co.,

EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

DECEMBER 13th, 1865.

Liberal Inducements to Agents for the Argus.

The year is drawing to a close, and we are anxious to increase our list of subscribers for next year. In order to do this we propose that all new subscribers now paying for 1866 shall receive the paper for the balance of the this year free of charge. We will also send the *Argus* for one year to a club of five or more new subscribers, to one address, at $1,75 in advance. Any person acting as Agent and raising a club of ten, we will in addition give him the paper free. Any one sending us a club of twenty new subscribers, with pay in advance, we will give them, in addition to a copy of the *Argus* for one year, "Raymond's Life of Lincoln," containing over 800 pages, and well bound. A dollar and seventy-five cents for our paper gives us a very small profit, yet we are anxious to extend our circulation, and will furnish it at that price to clubs of five or more new subscribers.

Every person should take a county paper and there are hundreds in the county who will subscribe if solicited. We hope Agents will go to work in every township. We will do our best to make the *Argus* a good paper, and only ask in return a liberal support.

Old subscribers who have not paid up, must do so before the end of the year, or fifty cents additional will be charged. It costs us about One Hundred and Fifty Dollars a month to conduct the paper, and that amount has to be paid in cash punctually. We dislike to refer to this matter so often, but necessity requires it.

President's Message.

Probably no public document was ever more anxiously looked for, or gave more universal satisfaction, than the first Annual Message of President Johnson. Every line of the Message stamps its author with greatness.—The unusual frankness of the President, discussing as he does, every great national question, and stating unreservedly and pointedly his views, and conclusions, is to our minds, the most satisfactory feature of the Message, and most certain evidence of the author's correctness of purpose, independence and statesmanship. The ability with which he discusses great questions of internal and international policy, and the force and clearness of his conclusions, must command the respect of all, if it should fail to meet the views and satisfy the expectations of some. President Johnson stands higher since, in the regard and confidence of the American people, than ever before. We are glad to chronicle the fact. In common with others, we were not a little troubled lest he might yield somewhat to the seductive influence of old party associates, and be induced either to take aposition that would separate him from his friends, or cause him to care many about all disputed questions. The result proves we were mistaken in the man, and our fears utterly groundless. Andrew Johnson remains true to his friends, his principles and his country, and is worthy of the honor bestowed upon him. We do not intend to go into an analysis of his Message. Every one must read it for themselves. Upon the question of reconstruction, he may differ with some of our friends, but, while arguing with great ability and comprehensiveness, he throws the decision entirely upon Congress, where it belongs. Certainly no friend can take exception to such a disposition of the subject. Having referred the matter to Congress, the President has done all that would be required of him, and he and all citizens of this great Republic, may confidently wait for a wise and satisfactory solution of the issues involved.—The President urges contraction of the currency limitation of public and private expenditures, a gradual reduction of the National debt, scouts the idea of repudiation, rejoices over the adoption of the Constitutional Amendment abolishing slavery, and advocates free labor. His condemnation of railroad monopoly, and urging legislation to control its extent and defeat it, is worthy of praise. Our difficulties with England are treated with moderation; yet the President is firm and decided in his expression of disapprobation of British policy, in relation to the fitting and re-fitting of the Alabama, Shenandoah and other rebel corsairs in her ports. The Monroe doctrine is re-affirmed, and France and Spain will take warning that their interference in American politics will not hereafter be permitted. We have not space to give even a synopsis of other topics discussed in the Message, and the reader must look to it for knowledge of what they are. While approving of the Message, without dissent ourselves, we are not ignorant of the fact that some of our friends do in part withhold their approval.—While this is true, we are glad to say the difference amounts to nothing, and will not prevent perfect harmony among all friends of the Administration. We never know the New York *Tribune* to be so extravagant in its praise of any public document before, yet the *Tribune* is a leading paper among the radicals.

Thus the divisions in our ranks, precipicted by Democratic editors, will not take place. Alas for Democracy!—President Johnson could not be wooed, and after all the concessions, pleadings, and humiliations of the party, Democracy is as far from power as ever. The *Local*, which has thus far professed to be par excellence the friend of the President, gives him the go by at last. The message is not satisfactory. Its frankness is unpleasant. But then the *Local* don't exactly know what its opinion will be. It is true the message has been read, but a re-perusal must be had and time given to hear from the great lights of the Democracy, before the *Local* can intrust itself to give an opinion. The lesser lights must only reflect the brilliance of the greater. When the leaders have conferred together, and issued their orders, then, and not until then, will we know what the *Local* thinks of the message. It may approve or disapprove, being in a position to do either. If we were permitted to give a guess, it would be that the *Local* never will approve of President Johnson's message.

ABSTRACT OF REPORTS.

Treasurer's Report.

The Report of the Secretary of the Treasury is able and satisfactory. As was expected, he reiterates more forcibly than ever the sentiment expressed in his Fort Wayne speech. He believes the legal tender acts were warranted only by the exigency of the times, and not by the Constitution; and while he would not now repeal the acts or reduce the volume of the currency by violent means, yet he urges that we consider them only temporary, and the work of returning the notes issued under the acts be commenced without delay, and carefully and persistently continued until they are withdrawn from circulation. This he proposes to do by funding the entire indebtedness of the nation.—The amount the Secretary believes it necessary to retire in order to bring the currency within proper limits, is between three and four hundred millions. The total paper in circulation is estimated at 701,218,038. He estimates the public debt when fully paid, at three billions of dollars. The receipts from Revenue last year was 209,464,215 25. He estimates the receipts for this year at 372,658,515 44. He recommends the application of 200,000,000 annually to the public debt, which would pay it off in about thirty years. The Secretary thinks the whole amount of the National debt can be funded at about 5 or 5½ per cent. interest. About 13,000,000 of the debt has been paid since October last. There is nothing to discourage, but everything to encourage us from this showing. At the present rate of taxation, we will be out of debt in thirty years. None will suffering in time that our Government is going to return gradually to specie payments.

Controller of Currency's Report.

The number of National Banks now organized is 1601, of which but two have failed. The Controller believes $120,000,000 will be realized yearly from the tariff, $100,000,000 on whisky and other liquors, $15,000,000 on tobacco, $125,000,000 on cotton, $15,000,000 on stamps, $20,000,000 on licenses, and $10,000,000 from sale of surplus gold, making in all $405,000,000 He is in favor of restricting tax to a few articles, and the dismissal of the army of Assessors and collectors of Internal Revenue.

Report of Secretary of the Navy.

Secretary Welles, in his report calls attention to the immensity of the task of organizing the Navy. In four years 218 steam vessels were added to the Navy, and 45,800 men 418 were purchased, on sale of which was a loss of $12,700,000. The estimated value of prizes captured and sunk, is $31,000,000. The resources of the Department for the year just closed was $141,009,112,599, and the expenditures $116,781,675.

The War Report.

Sec. Stanton calls attention to estimated expenses of the coming year as compared with the last. The expenses of the last year of the war was 8516,240,131, and the first of peace, by estimate, $33,814,411,83. He proposes to keep a standing army of fifty thousand, which he deems sufficient. The Government has now on hands more than a million of small arms, three years' supply of clothing and Quartermaster's arms This is certainly a good exhibit in view of future necessities 296,442 men were mustered monthly after the close of the war The Provost Marshal General's statistics show that 2,656,543 men were put into service. The Paymaster General disbursed $1,029,239,000, at an expense of $6,426 600. The Surgeon General states there were 204 General Hospitals, and in them alone one million fifty-seven thousand four hundred and twenty-three cases of sick and wounded were treated. The rate of mortality was eight per cent. The Quartermaster General's Department supplied during the war 23,000,000 bushels of corn, 78,000,000 of oats, 1,800,000 tons of hay, 550,000 cords of wood and 16,000,000 tons of coal.—141,632 cavalry horses were purchased during the last year. 178,975 colored troops were enlisted, and their loss amounted, to 68,178.

Gen Grant's Report.

The Report of Lieut. Gen. Grant is the most interesting, minute, well written public military document it has ever been our privilege to read. He sketches ably all the military transactions of the country for the year preceding the collapse of the rebellion. Always keeping self in the background, he would, if possible, detract from his own merits, and give others his share of the glory. It places the author still higher in the scale of true greatness, and stamps him as the most remarkable man of the age. He it was that planned and directed every movement, and to him the glory of our success belongs. He extols Meade, Sheridan, Sherman and other Generals, and severely reflects on Butler, Rosecrans, and one or two others.

Interior Report.

Sec. Harlan shows that during the year over four and a half millions of acres of land were disposed of. He estimates that 250,000 able bodied men are mining upon the public domain. There are within our boundaries about 380,000 Indians, most of whom have been amicable.

6291 patents were granted during the year.

Post-Office Report.

The Post Master General in his Report, states the revenue of the Department at $14,556,158,70, and the expenditure $13,644,728, showing nearly a million of surplus. This is indeed a fine showing, as the Department heretofore was wont to be in arrear more than that amount. One per cent of all letters carried go to the Dead Letter office, and the money received from same amounted to $244,372 97. The receipts of this Department during the last year in the North alone was over six millions greater than from the whole Union previous to the rebellion. This speaks well for the education and social development of the country.

Mr. Colfax's Speech.

The following is the address delivered by Mr. Colfax on taking the Speaker's Chair in the National House of Representatives:

Gentlemen of the House of Representatives: The reassembling of Congress, marking as it does the procession of our national history, is always regarded with interest by the people for whom it is to legislate. But it is not unsafe to say that millions more than ever before, North, South, East and West, are looking to the Congress which opens its first session to-day with an earnestness and solicitude unequalled on similar occasions in the past. The XXXVIIIth Congress closed its constitutional existence with the storm-cloud of war still lowering over us; and, after a nine months absence, Congress resumes its legislative authority in these council-halls, rejoicing that from shore to shore in our land there is peace. Its duties are as obvious as the sun's pathway in the heavens Representing in its two branches the States and the People, its first and highest obligation is to guaranty to every State a republican form of government. The rebellion having overthrown the constitutional State governments in many States, it is yours to mature and enact legislation which, with the concurrence of the executive department, will guaranty all necessary safeguards to the people, and to afford what our magna charta, the Declaration of Independence, proclaims is the chief object of government, protection to all men in their inalienable rights. (Applause.)

The world should witness in this great work the most inflexible fidelity, the most earnest devotion to the principles of liberty and humanity, the truest patriotism and the wisest statesmanship. Men by the hundreds of thousands have died that the republic might live The emblems of mourning have darkened the White House and the cabin alike. But the fires of civil war have melted every fetter in the land, and proved the funeral pyre of slavery. It is for you, representatives, to do your work as faithfully and as well as did the fearless saviors of the Union on their more dangerous arenas of duty. Then we may hope to see the vacant and once abandoned seats around us gradually filling up, until this Hall shall contain Representatives from every State and district, their hearts devoted to the Union for which they are to legislate, jealous of the honor, proud of its glory, watchful of its rights and hostile to its enemies; and the stars on our banner that paled when the States they represented arrayed themselves in arms against the nation, will shine with a more brilliant light of loyalty than ever before. (Applause.) Invoking the guidance of Him who holds the destiny of nations in the hollow of his hand, I enter again upon the duties of this trying position, with a heart filled with gratitude to you for the unusually flattering manner in which it has been bestowed, and cheered by the hope that it betokens your cordial support and assistance in all its grave responsibilities. I am now ready to take the oath of office prescribed by law.

Death of a Patriot.—Wm. Conway, a native of Camden, Me., died at the Naval Hospital in New York, on the 30th ult., in his 63d year. In '61 he was a sailor in our navy, having served over forty years as an enlisted man. In April, 1861, he was stationed at the Warrenton (Pensacola) naval station, Florida, and was the man whom the traitor E. B. Renshaw, of the old navy, ordered to lower the U. S. flag on the secession of the State. Mr. Conway, in reply to his order, answered that he "Couldn't do it." The order was repeated more positively. "Lieutenant," answered the old sailor, "I have served under that flag for forty years, and I won't do it." The rebel lieutenant did not insist. Shortly after Mr. Conway was sent north and remained during the war. He received from the citizens of San Francisco a gold medal commendatory of his gallant action on the occasion referred to, and this he had on his person at the time of his death, together with letters from Secretary Welles and Gen. Halleck praising him for his devotion to the flag.

From Washington.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburg Commercial.

Washington, December 11.

The announcement of the House Standing Committees was the principle feature of to-day's session of the House.

In the House this afternoon, Mr. Wentworth of Illinois, introduced a bill prohibiting the importation of cattle until all danger from cattle diseases had ceased, and notice given by the President by proclamation.

The Republican Senatorial Caucus reconvened to day in one of the rooms adjoining the Senate chamber, to consider Stevens' House joint resolution for raising a committee of fifteen on reconstruction.

The President's reconstruction policy was severely commented on by Sumner, Chandler, Wade and Wilson, and defended by Senator Doolittle in a speech of considerable force. The latter was sustained by Dixon, Trumbull, Harris, Morgan and Sprague. Finally a motion was made to strike out the words "joint committee," and insert the word "concurrent," so as to relieve the resolution of certain parliamentary objections, but that was lost. Considerable debate was then had on the statement that the latter part of the House resolution assumed to decide on the returns, qualifications and elections of Senators. It was urged that it was therefore both unparliamentary and unconstitutional, and should be changed to meet those objections. A vote was then taken, and by 16 to 14 that feature was stricken out The resolution was then adopted by the same vote, and as modified reads as follows:

Resolved, By the Senate and House in Congress assembled, that a Committee of fifteen members shall be appointed, nine of whom shall be members of the House and six of the Senate, who shall inquire into the condition of the States which formed the so called Confederate States of America, and report whether any of them are entitled to be represented in either House of Congress, with leave to report at any time by bill or otherwise.

Representative Wilson, of Iowa, introduced a bill in the House to-day to reorganize the judicial system of the United States. The object of this bill is to perfect arrangements for the trial of Jefferson Davis in the United States Circuit Court, at Richmond, Virginia.

A bill presented in the House to-day by Julian, of Indiana, proposes to so amend the confiscation law as to forfeit real estate beyond the lifetime of the owner in cases of treason.

Both the Senate and House were flooded to-day with vigorous resolutions for the enforcement of the Monroe Doctrine. There were three different sets presented in the Senate and two separate ones in the House. No action was taken on them, nor is any likely to be at present.

The Committee on Elections have been called to meet on Wednesday, to take up the contest case of Coffroth and Koontz, of Pa., and decide which is entitled to take the seat. Neither of them are on the rolls of the House, the Clerk having refused to place them there on the ground that neither had the Governor's signature.

Late Southern Items.

New Orleans, Dec. 3.—The Macon, Ga. *Journal* has a letter of the 3d inst., from Milledgeville, saying that Provisional Governor Johnston received orders from Washington to retain his position until further instructions Also, that he has orders not to issue certificates of election to Georgia Congressmen elect.

Provisional Governor Parsons, of Alabama, has received a dispatch of the 5th inst, from Secretary Seward, congratulating him, the Government and country, in the President's name, on the acceptance by Alabama of the constitutional amendment, which completes the number of States required to make the amendment the organized law of the land.

The Mississippi Legislature declined passing the constitutional amendment, because of the second clause.

The following resolution was laid upon the table in the Senate of Louisiana, and a number of calls to take it up have been promptly voted down:

Whereas, in the opinion of this body, the Government of the United Stotes is the best government on the face of the earth; and whereas, the flag of said Government is worthy of all respect, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Sergeant-at-arms of the Senate be directed to procure a large United States flag, and to have the same properly and tastefully arranged over the President's chair.

From Mexico.

New York, December 10.—A gentleman who lately visited Monterey, writes from Brownsville that the French forces have built strong fortifications around Monterey, particularly on the roads used by General Taylor at the time of his assault. The French officers and soldiers expressed much dissatisfaction at remaining in Mexico, and were hopeful of going home before long. Executions of persons adhering to the Liberal cause are of frequent occurrence. People in the Northern portion of Mexico are almost universally in sympathy with the Republic, but there is so much quarreling between the Liberal leaders, that little can be accomplished.—There is a great scarcity of arms and ammunition.

A body of New York physicians have agreed that the cholera is a communicable and controlable disease; that its cause is not in the atmosphere, not communicable except by a near approach; that it accompanies human travel and human traffic; that it progresses only at the rate of vessels across the ocean, but never precedes them; that it is transmissible by clothing and effects; that it never appears, in a new locality without communication, and that it may be arrested by an absolute quarantine of short duration.

From Richmond.

New York, December 10.—The *Herald's* Richmond correspondent says the military police of that city will be withdrawn, and a civil police substituted on the 15th inst.

The members of the legislature seem to have decided that devotion to the rebel cause during the war is to be the measure of merit, and they have therefore resolved to remove all Unionist State officers save the State Auditor, holding office under appointment from Governor Pierpont, and appointed next Tuesday for electing successors to them. They have also adopted an amendment to their State constitution, which not only does away with all disabilities for holding office on account of participation in the rebellion, but does not require the oath of allegiance to the National Government to be taken. A joint committee has been appointed by the two Houses to confer with the military authorities, and urge the immediate removal of the National troops from the State, one member remarking during the discussion over the matter, that he thought they had "truckled to the Government long enough."

Joint Resolution to Amend the Constitution.

The following important joint resolution, offered by Hon John A. Bingham, of Ohio, passed to a second reading on Wednesday. It contains propositions of great general interest, which will doubtless receive, as they deserve, the careful consideration of Congress.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled (two-thirds of both houses concurring,) That the following articles be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States as amendments to the constitution of the United States, all or any of which articles, when ratified by three fourths of, said Legislatures, shall be valid to all intents and purposes as part of the said Constitution, viz:

ARTICLE —.

The fifth paragraphe of the ninth section of the first article of the Constitution, to wit: "No tax or duty shall be laid on articles exported from any State," is hereby repealed and declared of no effect.

ARTICLE —.

No part of any debt or debts contrated in aid of the late rebellion, or which may hereafter be contracted in aid of any rebellion against the United States, shall ever be assumed or paid by the United States, nor shall any State assume or pay any part thereof.

ARTICLE —.

The Congress shall have power to make all laws necessary and proper to secure all persons, without distinction, in every State of the Union, equal protection in their rights of life, liberty and property.

When Will we Elect a Judge of the Supreme Court.

We observe, says the Harrisburg *Telegraph*, that several of our cotemporaries are under the impression that a Supreme Judge (successor to Justice Woodward) must be elected in 1866; no election for that high office will take place until 1867. The term of Judge Woodward will expire in 1867, the term of Judge Strong and Thompson in 1872, of Judge Reed in 1873, and Judge Agnew in 1878.—Should Judges Strong and Thompson be on the bench when Judge Woodward's term of Chief Justice expires in 1867, they will have to draw lots for the Chief Justiceship. It may be regarded as premature to refer to the possible result of that election, but it is not at all likely that the Democracy will be able to elect a successor to Woodward. None but those who were true to the country and the cause of human freedom can again be elected to a State office in this commonwealth. This debars professing Democrats of this and a future generation from enjoying such honors, and will give, at the proper time, the Union men of Pennsylvania another upright Judge on the Supreme bench, in place of that Justice who was in favor of letting traitors proceed in the work of destroying the Union!

Part of our Bill Against England.—A New Bedford paper gives a list of forty-six American whaling vessels, with 10,252 barrels of oil, destroyed by rebel pirates during the war. The value of the vessels is estimated at $1,150,000, and the value of the oil at half a million of dollars. This is but a portion of the claims our government is urging upon England. The merchant vessels destroyed by the Alabama and Shenandoah were much more valuable than the whalers. England may never directly pay these just and lawful claims, but if she does not she will pay it indirectly, with compound interest. The bill must be settled.

Restoration of the Habeas Corpus.—The President's proclamation of restoring the writ of Habeas Corpus is important in itself; but the most important parts is that which excepts all the so-called seceded States, including Kentucky and Missouri. The interpretation, it seems to us, is that the President does not deem those States sufficiently restored or "reconstructed" to be worthy of this boon.

The Mississippi Legislature has passed the exemption bill over the Governor's veto. It exempts from execution of judgment $3,000 worth of property belonging to the head of a family, child, etc. The Governor also vetoed a stay law, but the Legislature declined to pass it over his veto.

Georgia has ratified the Amendment to the Constitution abolishing slavery. This is the twenty-eighth State that has ratified the Amendment, and is a sufficient number to make the ratification perfect.

SKATES!

LADIES',
GENTS, and
CHILDREN'S SKATES,

For sale at CHAMBERLIN & WINANS' Hardware Store, New Brighton. [dec13:4t

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

WHEREAS, letters testamentary on the estate of Narcissa J. Judy, late of Brighton tp, Beaver county, dec'd., having been granted to the undersigned, all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to made immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JOSEPH C. WILSON, Ex'r,
dec13 Beaver.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS of administration on the estate of Charles M. Kelly, late of Borough twp., Beaver co., dec'd, having been issued to the undersigned, all persons indebted are required to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them, properly authenticated for settlement.

JOHN KELIN, Admr.,
dec18'65 New Brighton.

New Barber-Shop!

SHAVING, HAIR-CUTTING,
SHAMPOOING, &c.

JOHN D. WILLIAMS having just returned from the army, where he has served for almost three years, wishes to inform his former customers and the public generally, that he has opened his shop in the north end of the MARKET HOUSE, BRIDGEWATER, where he will carry on in his former good and fashionable style. By close attention to busines, he hopes to merit and receive a liberal share of public patronage. Those wishing a clean, smooth shave, or hair cut in a fashionable style, just stop in and give John a trial, and he feels satisfied that he can please them. [dec13:2m

BEAVER ACADEMY

THE Winter Term of this Institution will commence

Tuesday, January 2d, 1865,

under the charge of

M. GANTZ

as Principal.

It is the desire, and will be the aim, to make this a thorough English, Classical and Commercial School, and to sustain the high character it has heretofore maintained.

Good opportunities will be afforded to young men and boys who desire to obtain a thorough English and Business Education, and to all who may desire a Classical Education, or to fit themselves for entering the higher College classes

For rates of tuition, &c., send for circular. Address the Principal at New Brighton, Beaver county, Pa., or the undersigned.

H. HICE,
Sec. Board of Trustees, Beaver, Pa.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE
OF
Law Books, &c.

THE subscriber, Administrator of the Estate of the HON. THOMAS CUNNINGHAM, late of the Borough of Beaver, dec'd, will expose to sale by public out-cry, on

Tuesday, December 19th, 1865,

at the late residence of said dec'd., his

LIBRARY OF LAW BOOKS.

Comprising, Story's Works, Harrison's Digest; Dallas', Yates', Binneys', Sergeant's and Rawle's, Wharton's, Rawle's, Penrose and Watt's, Watt's, and Watt's and Sergeant's Reports, Pennsylvania State Reports by Barr, same by Jones, Harris, Casey and Wright, also Reports of the U. S. Circuit Court, and Massachusetts Reports by various authors, and large variety of elementary works and miscellaneous Books. Being an old Practitioner, he had a large and well assorted library.

Also, will be offered sale at the same time and place, two Men's saddles, one set of Carriage Harness, one 1 Horse Sleigh, two Riding Bridles, and a number of other articles not enumerated.

☞ Terms made known on day of sale.

J. C. WILSON,
dec'13'65. Administrator.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.

BY virtue of an order issued of the Orphans' Court the county of Beaver, the undersigned Executor of the last will and testament of Matthew Elder, dec'd, late of Beaver county, will expose to sale by public vendue or out-cry, on the premises, on

Wednesday, Jan. 10th, 1866

at 1 p. m., the following described piece or parcel of land, situate in Darlington tp., Beaver county, bounded on the west by land of Wm. Harvey Knight, on the north by land of Selah Chamberlin, on the east by other lands of said Testater, and on the south by the tail race of the Woolen Manufactory or other lands of said Testator; containing about 150 acres, more or less, about 80 acres cleared and underlaid with a good vein of coal; on which is erected a hewed log barn, with frame sheds; fruit trees on the premises. The farm is well watered, and public schools, mills and churches convenient; about four miles from Darlington.

Terms.—One-third of the purchase money on the confirmation of the sale by the court, balance in two equal, annual payments, from the date of the confirmation of the sale by the Court; back payments to be secured by bond and mortgage.

For further particulars inquire of the undersigned at Elder's Mills, Beaver co., Pa.

REUBEN WATT,
dec14'65. Ex'r, Matthew Elder, dec'd.

LOSSES PAID IN 46 YEARS
OVER
$17,000,000.

ÆTNA
INSURANCE COMPANY
HARTFORD, Ct.

NET ASSETS, JAN., 1865,

$3,677,362,71

FIRE AND INLAND
Navigation Risks.

☞ Agencies in all the principal Cities and Towns in the United States.

Applications for Insurance will be promptly attended to.

CHAS. COALE, Agent:
dec6'65—3mos New Brighton.

IF you want to buy Pure Drugs, Medicine and Chemicals, go to Moore's Drug Store

AT
MOORE'S DRUG STORE,
IN BEAVER

May be found the best assortment of

DRUGS,
Medicines,
CHEMICALS
PURE
LIQUORS, WINES
And Brandies,
Paints, Oils,
AND
DYE STUFFS:
TOILET ARTICLES, SOAPS,
BRUSHES,
PATENT MEDICINES

in great variety, all of the best quality, and sold cheaper than can be bought at any other Drug Store in the county.

Duponco's Female Pills 75 cents per box; Cheeseman's, $1; Clark's, $1.

The Largest stock of
Lamps and Lamp Trimmings, Lanterns, Stationery, Oils, Paints, and Dye Stuffs,
ever offered outside of the city, at Moore's Drug Store, and sold cheaper than can be bought anywhere else. Let those who doubt this call and see, and they will doubt no more

Dec13, '65. J. MOORE.

C. K. CHAMBERLIN ..... J. L. WINANS.

CHAMBERLIN & WINANS,
NEW BRIGHTON, PA.,
DEALERS IN
HARDWARE,
IRON, NAILS, GLASS,
AND
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,
CARPENTERS' TOOLS,
BLACKSMITHS' TOOLS,
MASONS' TOOLS,
SHOEMAKERS TOOLS,
SADDLERS' TOOLS,
PLASTERERS' TOOLS,
MINERS' TOOLS
SADDLERY HARDWARE
BENT FELLOWS & SHAFTS,
LOCKS, BOLTS & HINGES,
PICKS MATTOCKS & HOES,
COUNTER & PLATFORM SCALES,
TABLE & POCKET CUTLERY,
HORSE SHOES & NAILS,
TIRE & CARRIAGE BOLTS & NUTS,
CORN SHELLERS, STRAW CUTTERS,

AGENTS FOR
EXCELSIOR MOWER AND REAPER, AND
NEW BRIGHTON FIRE-BRICK WORKS
Dec6, '65.

DRY GOODS!
FURS,
CLOAKS & SHAWLS!

CHEAP!! CHEAP!! CHEAP!!

THE LARGEST STOCK OF
DRY GOODS
EVER BROUGHT TO THE CITY
The best assortment of
Ladies', Misses & Children's Furs
ever offered this side of New York.
CLOAKS & SHAWLS.
An excellent stock, and very cheap
Also, a good assortment of
CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, RUGS,

These good were all bought direct from the Manufacturers, by the case, bale and package, which enables us to sell at very low prices. The attention of wholesale and retail buyers is directed to our stock.

☞ Give us a call and be convinced.

DUNLAP, LURER & CO.,
186 Federal st., 4 doors below Market-house.
dec6:6m] ALLEGHENY CITY.

TOWN PROPERTY FOR SALE.

THE property owned and formerly occupied by Capt. Charles W. May, on Market St., consisting of one good two story frame house and a one story house, two lots, with an excellent well of water that never fails, is offered for sale. Persons desiring to purchase desirable property, had better call soon as Capt. John May, who is authorized to sell the same

Dec6, '65

THE BEAVER ARGUS.

December 13th, 1865.

LOCAL and MISCELLANEOUS.

☞ Hon. George V. Lawrence will please accept our thanks for favors received.

☞ Alex. M'Coy, Coroner elect, was duly qualified last week, and is now ready to discharge the duties of his office. He resides in Moon township.

☞ The people of Pittsburg are agitating the question of consolidating the outlying suburbs of the great manufacturing centre into one municipality.

☞ It is said that a bill prohibiting the killing of game of all kinds for the next five years in Pennsylvania, will be introduced at the coming session of the Legislature.

Not So.—The Waynesburg *Messenger* contradicts the report that the Hon. Jesse Lazear is about to remove upon an estate near Washington city.

☞ The question "Who is Petroleum V. Nasby" having been repeatedly asked, the Cleveland *Herald* says Mr. J. R. Locke, of the Findlay (Ohio) *Jeffersonian*, is the individual referred to.

Notice.—We again remind those subscribers who have not paid up for the present year, that after the 1st of January we will positively collect the fifty cents additional for non-payment in time.

☞ On Monday night of last week, a train on the E. & P. railroad ran over and instantly killed one Nathan Todd, a resident of Middlesex, near Sharon, Mercer county. Deceased was intoxicated and had fallen asleep on the track. Another warning to inebriates.

☞ The amount of Internal Revenue collected during the present year in the 20th District of Pennsylvania, composed of the counties of Crawford, Warren, Venango and Mercer, will reach the enormous sum of two and a half millions.

Sale of Oil Lands.—The New Lisbon *Buckeye State* says that Michael Fisher sold his tract of eighty acres, just above the Little Beaver, a few days ago, to a company in Darlington, for fifty thousand dollars: and the Messrs. Thompson, of Calcutta, have also sold ten acres opposite the Cochran tract, for five thousand dollars.

"Winter Fights."—The editor of the Greene County *Republican* appears to be in great glee in anticipation of this pleasant amusement during the coming winter. In his issue of last week he says that "the winter fights began on Monday night last—and they were very numerous. From the manner in which they were commenced, we judge that we shall have rich and rare treats about Christmas."

☞ The winter term of the Beaver Academy will open on Tuesday, Jan. 2d, 1866.—The prospect we understand is very flattering, and we confidently expect to see a large number of students in attendance. Prof. Gantz *is fast building* up a fine school. His experience and merits as an instructor, together with the advantages offered here, will soon place the Beaver Academy far ahead of all rival Institutions.

A Big Thing in Stamps.—A Mortgage Deed was recorded on the 1st inst., in the office of the Recorder of Trumbull county, Warren, Ohio, given by the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad Company to John R. Penn, of New York, as trustee, for thirty millions of dollars, for which seven per cent. bonds are to be issued. According to the decision of the Internal Revenue Commissioner, the instrument requires thirty thousand dollars worth of stamps.

Valuable Horses.—At the sale made by the administrators of Mr. E. J. Acuff, deceased, late proprietor of the Barton House, Meadville, on Wednesday last, some of the most valuable horses in Western Pennsylvania were sold at the following prices, which were considered low. One six year old, brought $3,950: one three year old brought $600; one three year old, brought $220; one five year old, brought $280; one, a yearling colt, $610; and one five year old, brought $350. The Greenville *Argus* says these horses were all of the best blooded stock, and well worth the price paid.

Connoquenessing Railroad.—The Commissioners named in the Act of Assembly entitled "Act to incorporate the Connoquenessing Valley Railroad Company," approved the 22d day of March, A. D., 1865, will open books for receiving subscriptions to the capital stock of said company, at the Town Hall in Zelienople, Butler county, Pa., on the 20th day of December, 1865, at one o'clock p. m. The following are the Commissioners: J. G. Campbell, J. S Purviance, J. G. Muntz, E. M'Junkin, R. C. M'Aboy, Thos. Robinson, A. Lusk, J. Levis, A. Ziegler, W. Irwin, J. M. M'Kinney, W. G. Ross, S. Griffith, Vance Stewart, J. R. Hanna, D. L. Imbrie, J. J. Cuthbertson, J. Ferguson, J. W. Blanchard.

How to Fatten Turkeys.—The American Agriculturist gives the following receipt for fattening turkeys:

"For each turkey mix a pint of Indian meal with one pint of unbolted flour, and pour boiling water on it, stirring rapidly till it forms thin mush. Place the dish where the fowls can have access to the feed at any time. Let skimmed milk or water be given also. In two weeks they will be fat and oily as butter—They will fatten better to have their liberty in a spacious yard."

We would like to try this receipt, just for an experiment only, and would be willing to spend a small amount of money to test the same—but we havn't the turkey. Now, if any of our readers have more turkeys than they know what to do with, and will send us one or two (a turkey when kept by itself gets lonesome and will not fatten very well), we will try it, and give the result of our experiment in a future issue, together with a brief sketch of the life and character of the donor. They (the turkeys) can "have the liberty of a spacious yard," the dish will be placed "where the fowls can have access to it all times" (previous to the holidays), and we will follow the directions given as closely as our limited means will permit. Where will the first turkey come from, and where the second? "A word to the wise," etc.

A Bold Thief.—On Saturday evening, 2nd inst., about dusk, Constable Smith, of Pulaski township, hitched his mare near Waddell's store, in New Brighton, and went a short distance to attend to some business. He was absent only a short time, but when he returned his mare was missing. The only clue he was able to obtain of her up to Monday, was that on Saturday evening a horse was rode by some person very rapidly across the Old Brighton Bridge, the rider not stopping to pay his toll; and a young man by the name of Mitchell saw a horse above Old Brighton that evening ridden by some unknown person, which he recognized as Mr. Smith's mare.—From the moment that Mr. S. discovered his loss, he has been indefatigable in his efforts to catch the thief, but on Monday the above was all the information he had of the missing animal.

Island Run Oil Matters.—Two more Oil Companies have been organized in Beaver the past two weeks. The first is the "Economy Oil Company," their lease being located at the mouth of Island Run, a short distance from the Williams and Calhoun wells.—Capt. Richard Calhoun is President and A. R. Moore, Esq., Treasurer and Secretary. The territory of this company is considered by experienced oil men to be A No. 1. The second is called the "Ætna Oil Company," with Capt. George W. Hamilton, as President, and A. R. Moore, Esq., Treasurer and Secretary. The property of this company is located between the mouth of Island Run and the Resolute well, on Little Beaver creek, on the Harvey Paper Mill tract.

☞ The Holidays are approaching and already young and old are looking about for Christmas and New Year presents. Peter Angel, in Bridgewater, always ahead, has already laid in a large supply of toy and fancy candies for the young, and ornamental and useful articles for the old. Parents, husbands, wives, sweethearts, children, everybody are requested to call and see him before going elsewhere and our word for it they will be so delighted they could not be induced to look any further.

☞ Husbands, fathers, heads of families, would you do something to render your homes comfortable and pleasant during the next year and for years to come; would you make a Christmas present that will make home happy? If so, go to Bestwick's, in New Brighton, and purchase one of his good cooking stoves, with the necessary accompaniment of tin ware.—You will find it pays to make such presents.

Convention of Wool Growers.—On Thursday a Convention of wool growers, belonging to Washington county, will be held in the court house, at Washington, with the object of taking action to petition Congress to increase the tariff on wool. They urge that the price of the raw material is altogether disproportioned to the prices of manufactured goods, and that enormous profits are thereby being unfairly made.

Exhibition.—The students of the Franklin Literary Society of Beaver Academy, will give an entertainment this evening in the Presbyterian Church, Beaver. The performances will consist of Orations, Essays, Tableaus, Music &c. The Great Western Band, of Pittsburg, has been engaged for the occasion. The exhibitions of this Society have heretofore been very good, and we doubt not this will be equal to those previously given. Admission, 25 cents.

☞ Read the advertisement in another column, of John Moore's Drug Store, in Beaver. If you want a good article in his line, put up by a careful druggist, go to Moore's Drug Store. Lamps he has in abundance, of all sizes and qualities. Another reason for patronizing him is that he sells cheap. Let those who doubt go and see.

☞ To-morrow (Thursday) evening's entertainment is likely to be very fine. The Calisthenic and Gymnastic Classes will attract a large audience. The admittance of 50 cents being for the fitting up of a Public Room for Soirees at School Hall of the Seminary, we doubt not all will feel an interest in helping the thing on.

College President.—The Washington *Review* speaks of N. L. Rice, D.D., and Dr. Plummer as named in connection with the Presidency of Washington and Jefferson College, vice Dr. Breckenridge, declined.

A Great manufactory of steel is soon to be established two miles below Harrisburg on the Susquehanna River. A thousand skilled workmen are to be brought from England, and fifteen hundred others will be gathered in this country. The establishment will be much the largest on this continent.

A deed for receiving lands was lately forwarded from New York to the recorder of Nye county, Nevada, and $15,000 worth of revenue stamps were pasted upon the document. It would keep a printer busy to purchase the stamps alone.

New Hardware Store.—We call attention to the new Hardware Store of Chamberlin & Winans, New Brighton, advertised in another column.—Both these young men are well and favorably known to many of our readers. They keep everything in the hardware line, and we hope to see them well patronized by the community.

Arrest.—Ephraim Latta, a married man about twenty five years of age, indicted at the last May term of the Court of Common Pleas, of this county, for an attempt to commit a rape on a girl, named Gorby, about sixteen years of age, in Middleton township, was arrested a few days ago by Sheriff Ashford, and lodged in jail to await his trial. Latta had removed with his family, consisting of a wife and two children, after the alleged commission of his crime, to Beaver county, and the Sheriff, learning his whereabouts, called upon him, when Latta agreed to come with him into this State, rather than be arrested before a magistrate of Beaver county, on the charge.—*New Lisbon Buckeye State.*

A Correspondent writes from Galveston: "I have to day seen a Confederate Colonel, with his full uniform on, stars and all, driving a dray, with a mule whose harness was made of ropes. A late Lieutenant General of the rebel army is a clerk in an express office at New Orleans, and the officer who drove off Franklin and his fifteen thousand men at Sabine, is a bar-keeper at Houston."

Gov. Bramlette presented his message to to the Kentucky Legislature, last week. It appears that State has furnished 89,513 soldiers to the national army—63,975 of which were white, and 25,538 colored. He says that the war has determined the impracticability of secession, and it only remains for the judiciary to decide that it is treason.

The hotel keepers of New York propose to advance rates to six dollars per day, and have sent a circular to the hotel keepers of other cities requesting their co-operation. It is not alleged that the present rates are insufficient, but it is shown that the hotels are crowded, and that guests would be compelled to stand higher prices.

Quite a number of Congressmen are pledged to the support of a bill, in Congress, providing that heirs of soldiers who died in rebel prisons during the war shall be privileged to collect of the Government commutation of rations for the time deceased were held by the enemy. There is scarcely a doubt that such a bill pass, as its equity is apparent.

It is understood that the Secretary of War will assign some competent officer to the duty of visiting the battle fields in the Shenandoah Valley, to look after the proper interment of the heroic defenders of the Union who fell in the many battles in that section of Virginia.

MARRIED:

Dec. 5, by Rev. S. Burt, Mr. Edward H. Dodds, of Vanport, to Miss Sarah M. Groskost, of Brighton Tp.

DIED:

On the 6th inst., at Vanport, of Typhoid Fever, Mr. Charles M. Kelin, aged about 50 years.

A Card.

Bridgewater, Pa., Dec. 4th, 1865.

To the readers of the Argus: Early in October last Messrs. Stiles & Shallenberger entered into co partnership for the purpose of opening a Grocery, Queensware and Produce Store, in Bridgewater. Although starting in the midst of an active competition, they felt assured that a store of this kind, well stocked with choice goods, for sale at the lowest cash prices, must succeed, if properly conducted with a view to satisfy and oblige, as far as possible, all classes of the community.

They accordingly re-fitted the large brick store-room, for many years occupied by A. C. Hurst, and opened out with a fine assortment of Family Groceries and Queensware, including all articles usually kept in the better class of country stores, such as Flour and Feed, Nails, Window Glass and Putty, Powder and Shot, Toilet Articles, &c., &c. Thus far their expectations have been more than realized in the kind and amount of business transacted.

They are still constantly making additions to their stock, being determined to keep a full assortment of reliable Goods, and to sell, in quantity, on terms which will accommodate those who have heretofore bought in Pittsburg. Country people will find at this store a ready market for all kinds of Farm products, for which they will receive the highest market prices in Cash or Goods.

With thanks to the community in general for the liberal patronage already bestowed, the undersigned respectfully ask all interested to call, examine and try their goods.

John Stiles,
Wm. S. Shallenberger

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.

By virtue of an order of Orphans' Court, of the county of Beaver, the undersigned will expose to sale by Public Vendue or out-cry, on the premises, on

Wednesday, December 20th, 1865,

at 1 o'clock, p. m., the following described property, belonging to the estate of Joseph Moorhead, late of the borough of Bridgewater, in said county, dec'd., to wit: All that certain house and lot situate in the Borough of Bridgewater, county aforesaid, numbered 3 in Harrison Mendenhall's plan of said borough, bounded north by lot No. 4, east by Water street, south by ——— alley, and west by Walnut alley, all enclosed; on which is erected one good two-story brick dwelling house and frame stable, all in good order.

TERMS.—Five hundred dollars of the purchase money at the close of sale, balance in two equal annual payments, with interest from confirmation by Court. Possession given on first of April next.

By order of Court.
WM. C. HUNTER,
dec6'65. Administrator.

SECOND

Grand Opening

OF THE

NEW MILLINERY,

TRIMMING

AND SHOE EMPORIUM,

AT

GEALY'S

Corner of Bridge and Market streets, Bridgewater.

On Wednesday, December 6th,

THE LARGEST STOCK, LATEST STYLES AND CHEAPEST MILLINERY GOODS IN THE COUNTY.

Just received by Express, some of the

Finest Velvet Bonnets of the Season.

These bonnets are made in the East in the very latest styles. They have only to be seen to be admired. Call and examine.

LADIES' FELT HATS,
with silk velvet border, only $1,00.

FULL SILK VELVET AND STRAW BONNETS.

Our facilities are such that we can and will sell cheaper than any other persons or house in the county.

BEST & CHEAPEST TRIMMINGS
to be found anywhere.

BALMORAL HOOPS & SKIRTS

Cloaking, Cloths, Cravats, &c.

FURS! FURS!
Cheaper than the cheapest.

SHOES.

We can't be undersold. Call and see.

WOOLEN GOODS.

Zephyr Knit Shawls, English Breakfast Capes, Sontags, Hoods, Nubias, Infants' Woolen Talmas, &c.

Men's Undershirts and Drawers, only $1.

Millinery work of all kinds done in the latest style and on short notice, and cheaper than any other place in the county.

Stamping, Pinking and Cloak Cutting and making on short notice.

☞ Remember the place—room formerly occupied by MRS. REES' (opposite the store of A. C. Hurst), Bridgewater.

WATT GEALY.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

THE Subscriber, Executor of the last will and testament of Narcissa Jane Judy, deceased, offers for sale one hundred and seven (107) acres of land, situate in Brighton Tp., Beaver county, Pa., and lying within two and a half miles of the borough of Beaver. The farm is in a good state of cultivation, and well timbered and watered, bordering on the waters of Brady's Run. If not sold at private sale before the first of February, 1866, I will expose it to sale by public out-cry, at the Court House, on the first day of February, 1866, at one o'clock. Terms made known on day of sale.

J. C. WILSON,
Dec6,'65. Ex'r of N. J. Judy, dec'd.

Groceries.

Choice Dried Apples.
Cranberries—Large and Fine.
Fresh Prunes.
Currants.
Fresh Pickles in Vinegar.
Wine Biscuit.
Crackers of all kinds.
Lard Oil—Best Winter Strained.
Carbon Oil Refined.
Crude Oil.

And a full assortment of Groceries for sale by
STILES & SHALLENBERGER.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.

I WILL offer at public sale, on SATURDAY, December 30th, at 10 o'clock, A. M. that frame House and Lot, situated between the National Hotel and A. Wynn's, on Third St. House contains six rooms and two kitchens, with hall up stairs and down. Lot 50 by 200, with fruit trees on lot. For particulars and terms inquire of Hice & Rutan, Beaver, Pa.

Dec6,'65. ISAAC Y. WYNN.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS of administration on the estate of Wm. Orbey, late of Independence township, Beaver county, dec'd., having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the said estate will present them to the subscriber properly authenticated for settlement.

ALEX. R. THOMSON, Admr.
nov1'65. Independence tp.

ROCHESTER NEWS DEPOT,

NEAR R. R. STATION,

ROCHESTER.

FOR ALBUMS, BOOK OR STATIONERY, go to Rochester News Depot.

FOR WATCHES, FINE JEWELRY, &C., go to Linnenbrink's, Rochester.

FOR N. Y. LEDGER, WEEKLY HARPER, or any of the Eastern Papers or Magazines, go to Rochester News Depot.

COUNTRY STOREKEEPERS can be supplied with Toilet soaps in small lots, at very low prices, and with all kinds of Family Groceries, in quantity, at a small advance on first cost. at

STILES & SHALLENBERGER'S,
dec6'65. Bridgewater.

OYSTERS! OYSTERS!

FRESH BALTIMORE SEA-SHORE OYSTERS received day, and for sale at
no15,3m] PETER ANGEL'S, Bridgewater.

Valuable Property For Sale.

I OFFER for sale the house in which I now reside, and three lots belonging to the same. The house is a good two story frame, containing six rooms, with a coal house and wash house attached. A good stable on the lots.—For terms, &c., apply to me at my residence, Beaver, Pa. JOHN MAY.

Election Notice.

National Bank of Beaver County,
New Brighton, Nov. 29, 1865.

THE Stockholders of the National Bank of Beaver County, are hereby notified that the annual meeting for the election of nine (9) Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at the Banking house, in New Brighton, on the second Tuesday (9th) of January next, (1866,) between the hours of 10 o'clock and 2 o'clock of said day.

By order of the Board.
EDWARD HOOPS, Cashier.

ADMINISRATOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS of administration on the estate of Thos. Cunningham, late of boro' of Beaver, Beaver co. dec'd., having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the estate will present them to the subscriber properly authenticated for settlement.

JOSEPH C. WILSON,
nov29'65- Administrator.

TO SOLDIERS AND SAILORS.

THE PITTSBURGH SANITARY SOLDIERS' HOME, under the charge of Dr. Cyrus King, an experienced Army Surgeon, is now open for the reception of sick, wounded, maimed, and helpless soldiers and sailors, FREE OF EXPENSE.

Applicants will receive a Permit,

by applying to any of the Directors, and be admitted to the Home, provided their discharge papers are approved by the Surgeon.

R. C. LOOMIS, President.
ORMSBY PHILLIPS, Sec'y.

Thos. Bakewell, C. W. Batchelor,
N. Holmes, John Watt,
W. S. Haven, Jno. W. Chalfant,
Wm. McCreery, G. L. B Fetterman.
nov22'65.

VARIETIES

TOYS AND BOOKS,

AT

B. MULHEIM'S

BRIDGE St., BRIDGEWATER.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public that he is now receiving NEW GOODS in the line of all the various TOYS and VARIETY GOODS for the Fall and COMING HOLIDAYS. Having purchased in the Eastern cities at low prices, he can sell cheaper than any house in Pittsburg.

In connection with his collection of Variety Goods, he keeps Stationery of all kinds, Oil Cloths of all patterns, School Books of all descriptions and prices, Albums, Looking Glasses, Blank Books of all sizes, Day Books, Ledgers, Pens, Pencils, in short everything usually kept in a Variety store. [nov27:1y

HEALY'S

PATENT SELF-ACTING Wagon Brake.

THE subscriber will canvass Beaver county, in the order of Townships, to sell the right to use, make and vend,

Healy's Pt. Self-acting Wagon-Brake,

an invention perfect in every respect, for the use of all kinds of Wagons, Carriages and Buggies. It is a perfect regulation to every vehicle to which it is attached, acting alike prompt and certain under all circumstances, on all kinds of roads, by night as well as by day, with the greatest safety, ease and comfort to horse and passenger, without any attention whatever from the driver. I will sell individual rights to use this patent brake, or Township and Borough to Mechanics.

Beaver, Nov22'65 C. LUDWICK.

CHAS B. HURST

Banker and Broker,

AND DEALER IN

Real state, Stocks, Government Bonds, and other Securities.

INSURANCE & CLAIM AGENT,

Conveyancer & General Agent.

THE subscriber having opened an office at Rochester, (in the room lately occupied by F. A. Fortune) respectfully solicits the patronage of his friends and the public in general.

Particular attention given to the adjustment of Officers' accounts, and ALL claims arising out of the present war, such as

Pensions, Patents, Bounties, Arrears of Pay, Prize Money, &c., &c.

Being agent for the Ætna Insurance Co. of Hartford, Ct., the North America of Philadelphia, and the Manufacturers' & Merchants' of Pittsburg, I will issue policies in either of the companies named.

Farms, houses and lots for sale.

Shares in the oil lands of the celebrated Isl and Run region for sale, where every well has proved a success. Also shares in wells producing or under way, and leases.

I will also sell my residence in Rochester, beautifully situated, and within a few minutes walk of the Ohio river and Railway stations. Terms liberal.

Deeds drawn up and acknowledged.

Fire risks taken in first class Insurance Companies.

Revenue stamps always on hand.

Refers to John A. Caughey, Jos. Plummer, Wm. H. Smith & Co., Pittsburg.

CHAS. B. HURST.

Rochester, Nov. 29,'65

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Beaver county, the undersigned will expose to sale by public vendue or out-cry, on the premises, on

Wednesday, December 20th, 1865,

at o'clock, p. m., the following described real estate of George W. Fulton, late of the boro' of New Brighton, in said county, dec'd., viz: All that piece of land situate in the boro' of Rochester, and county of Beaver, being part of out-lot No. 57, the same being lot No. 525 of subdivision—beginning at the north-east corner of said lot upon Adams street, thence west on the south side of Adams street 150 feet to Massachusetts street, thence south 50 feet to the north-east corner of lot No. 522, thence east by said lot 150 feet to an alley, thence north along said alley 50 feet to the place of beginning, with the appurtenances.

☞ Terms made known on day of sale.

nov22'65 AGNEW DUFF, Adm'r.

C. A. DECARME

TOBACCONIST,

COR DIAMOND & THIRD ST.

TOBACCO & SNUFF always on hand.—Cigars manufactured and furnished to retailers at lowest prices. [may31:6m

POSITIVE SALE

OF NEW DRY GOODS,

AT

F. A. FORTUNE'S,

IN ROCHESTER.

One case Good Dark Prints, Only 20 cents.

One case best Dark Prints, Only 25 cents.

One case 3-4 Bleached Muslins, Only 20 cents.

One bale of Unbleached Muslins, Only 20 cents.

These Goods are the Greatest Bargains of the Season.

20 pieces all wool barred miners' Flannels, only 50 cents.

50 pieces barred country Flandels, only 75 cts.

4-4 feather Ticking, only 60 cents.

Best 4-4 bleached Muslin, 40 cents.

20 pieces 5-4 Wool Delaines, all colors, only $1,30; worth $1,87.

20 pieces best double twilled Merinos, all colors, only $1,50; worth $2.

Boys' Shoes, only 50 cents;
Boys' Heavy Brogans, $1,00;
Boys' Heavy Winter Boots, only $1,50;
Men's Hats, from $1,25 upward.

MILLINERY GOODS,
BREAKFAST SHAWLS,
NOTIONS,
NUBIAS,
SONTAGS,
HOODS, &c.

Very Cheap.

SHAWLS,
BLANKETS,
PANT STUFFS, and
DOMESTICS,

Lower than can be had elsewhere.

GOOD UNION CASSIMERES

FOR WINTER WEAR,

Only 45 cents.

We do not wish to advertise worthless goods or articles calculated to deceive the readers of the Argus, and when we say these goods are better and cheaper than can be had elsewhere, we mean it; and being thankful for the kind patronage heretofore bestowed, we solicit a continuance of the same, at our large and well arranged Room in the Diamond.

Come and see for yourselves, before purchasing.

NO TROUBLE TO SHOW GOODS.

All Goods warranted New and Fresh.

2,000 remnants at only 25 cents per yard

REMEMBER THE PLACE

F. A. Fortune's

CELEBRATED

DRY GOODS,

SHOE, AND

NOTION STORE,

NEXT DOOR TO POST-OFFICE.

ROCHESTER, PA.

JERSEY SWEET POTATOES AND CRANBERRIES, received and for sale by
Stiles & Shallenberger, Bridgewater.

NIAGARA FIRE INSURANCE CO,

OF NEW YORK CITY.

Capital stock	$1,000,000 00
Surplus	246,831 24
Total Assets	$1,246,831 30

Settlement of the affairs on the 12th Dec. '64.

Capital stock	$1,000,000 00
Liabilities	5,917 50
Surplus	241,513 80
	$1,246,831 30

ASSETS:

Cash in bank and in office	$ 61,971 12
Bonds and mortgages	275,600 00
Stock loans, amply secured	425,410 00
Bonds and stocks owned by the Co	452,672 37
Interest accrued	18,868 03
Premiums in course of collection	8,112 50
Othe securities	2,207 28
Total Assets	$1,246,831 30

The Dividends declared since the organization of the company, Aug. 1st, 1850, 242 pr ct.

JOS. M'CLURE, Ag't.
oct25 Beaver, Pa.

THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE Co.

400 *Walnut st., Philadelphia.*

Capital—paid up in full $200,000 00

Assets, June 28, 1865:

Bonds and mortgages—all first liens on real estate in Philadelphia	$223,466 81
Ground rents—on real est do	7,400 00
United States Loans	58,399 99
Girard bank stock	2,525 00
Phila. city 6 per ct Loan	4,080 00
Real estate—office building, &c	38,134 71
Cash in bank and on hand	4,398 57
Due by agents	6,814 20
Interest accrued, but not due	4,005 21
Interest due and unpaid	684 00
	$349,908 49

Term and perpetual insurances effected by this company at as low rates of premium as safety to the company and to the insured will admit.

F. RETCHFORD STARR, Pres.
THOS. H. MONTGOMERY, V. Pres't,
B. LOCKWOOD, Sec'y,
oc25 JOS. M'CLURE, Ag't, Beaver, Pa.

INSURANCE AGAINST ACCIDENTS.

The Travelers' Insurance Company,

OF HARTFORD CONN.

CAPITAL $500,000,

Insurance Against Accidents of Every Description.

GENERAL ACCIDENT POLICIES for $500 in case of fatal accident, or $3 per week compensation while disabled by accident, may be had for an annual premium of THREE DOLLARS.

TEN DOLLARS ANNUAL PREMIUM secures a Policy for $2,000, or $10 per week compensation, for any kind of disabling accident, whether traveling or otherwise, at the *ordinary* rate—$12 at *special* rate.

TWENTY FIVE DOLLARS PREMIUM secures a policy for $5,000, with $25 per week compensation, at *ordinary* rate—$30 premium at *special* rate.

FIFTY DOLLARS PREMIUM secures a full Policy for $10,000, with $50 per week compensation at the *ordinary* rate—$60 premium at *special* rate.

☞ Policies written for any sum from $500 to $10,000, and for three or five years, also for Foreign, West India or California travel. Hazardous Risks taken at Hazardous Rates. No medical examination required.—Policies written by the Company's Agents.

Over three Hundred Claims for Compensation

Had been paid by the TRAVELERS INSURANCE COMPANY, up to August 1st, 1865, and about *Twenty Thousand Policies* issued.

JAMES G. BATTERSON, Pres't.
RODNEY DENNIS, Sec'y.
J. McCLURE, Agent,
oct25'65. Beaver, Pa.

New Shoe Store IN BEAVER!

ROBERT TALLON WOULD RESPECTFULLY announce to his customers and friends generally, that he has just opened a

New Shoe Store in Beaver,

and is now ready to supply the public with the best assortment of

MEN'S,
BOYS',
LADIES' and
CHILDREN'S WEAR

ever brought to this county. Ladies shoes of all kinds and best qualities. They were bought on advantageous terms, and will be sold at reduced rates.

☞ Come and see, one and all. We cannot be undersold.

☞ Store one door East of I. N. Atkins' Clothing Store. oct4

A. C. BARLOW, M. D.,

SURGEON AND PHYSICIAN,

HAVING permanently located in BEAVER, tenders his professional services to the citizens of Beaver and adjoining villages and country. Having had twenty years experience (over four years as an army Surgeon) he feels competent to command the confidence of those who may wish his services.

Calls, day or night, promptly attended.

☞ Office in the National Hotel building, where he may be found at all hours, day or night, when not professionally engaged.

sep20'65

ATTENTION!

I HAVE constantly on hand a supply of the Putnam (Iron Frame) Clothes Wringer, and would call attention to the Manufacturer's advertisement for the Universal Clothes Wringer, W. G. Wolf, Agent. Mr. W. having removed from the State and transferred his machines to me, I will keep a constant supply. Also, constantly on hand, Crude oil by the barrel and crude oil burners.

oc25 JOS. M'CLURE, Ag't, Beaver, Pa.

COAL!

I WILL deliver to the citizens of Rochester, Bridgewater, Beaver and vicinity, a good quality of Coal, at the shortest notice. Wagons can, at any time, be supplied at the Bank, on M'Kinley's run, adjoining the bank of Wm. Porter, Esq.

J. C. MOLTER,
nov8 Bridgewater.

If you want to buy the best Cigars and Tobacco, go to Moore's Drug Store.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

[CONTINUED FROM 1ST PAGE.]

ciency and variety of climate, producing almost everything that is necessary for the wants, and even the comforts of man, make us singularly independent of the varying policy of foreign powers, and protect us against every temptation to "entangling alliances," while at the present moment the re-establishment of harmony, and the strength that comes from harmony, will be our best security against "nations who feel power and forget right." For myself, it has been and it will be my constant aim to promote peace and amnity with all foreign nations and powers; and I have every reason to believe that they all, without exception, are animated by the same disposition.—Our relations with the Emperor of China, so recent in their origin, are most friendly. Our commerce with his dominions is receiving new developments; and it is very pleasing to find that the government of that great Empire manifests satisfaction with our policy, and reposes just confidence in the fairness which marks our intercourse. The unbroken harmony between the United States and the Emperor of Russia, is receiving a new support from an enterprise designed to carry telegraphic lines across the continent of Asia, through his dominions, and so to connect us with all Europe by a new channel of intercourse. Our commerce with South America is about to receive encouragement by a direct line of mail steamships to the rising Empire of Brazil. The distinguished party of men of science who have recently left our country to make a scientific exploration of the natural history and rivers and mountain ranges of that region, have received from the Emperor that generous welcome which was to have been expected from his constant friendship for the United States, and his well known zeal in promoting the advancement of knowledge. A hope is entertained that our commerce with the rich and populous countries that border the Mediterranean sea may be largely increased. Nothing will be wanting on the part of this Government, to extend the protection of our flag over the enterprise of our fellow citizens. We receive from the powers in that region assurances of good will; and it is worthy of note that a special envoy has brought us a message of condolence on the death of our late Chief Magistrate from the Bey of Tunis, whose rule includes the old dominions of Carthage, on the African coast.

Our domestic contest, now happily ended, have left some traces in our relations with one at least of the great maritime powers. The formal accordance of belligerent rights to the insurgents States was unprecedented, and has not been justified by the issue. But in the system of neutrality pursued by the powers which made that concession, there was a marked difference. The materials of war for the insurgent States were furnished, in a great measure, from the workshops of Great Britain; and the British ships, manned by British subjects, and prepared for receiving British armaments, sailed from the ports of Great Britain to make war on America's commerce, under the shelter of a commission from the insurgent States. These ships, having once escaped from British ports, ever afterwards entered them in every part of the world, to refit, and so to renew their depredations. The consequences of this conduct were most disastrous to the States then in rebellion, increasing their desolation and misery by the prolongation of our civil contest. It had moreover, the effect to a great extent, to drive the American flag from the sea, and to transfer much of our shipping and our commerce to the very power whose subjects had created the necessity for such a change. These events took place before I was called to the administration of the Government. The sincere desire for peace by which I am animated led me to approve the proposal, already made, to submit the questions which had thus arisen between the countries to arbitration. These questions are of such moment that they must have commanded the attention of the great powers, and are so interwoven with the peace and interest of every one of them as to have insured an impartial decision. I regret to inform you that Great Britain declined the arbitrament, but on the other hand, invited us to the formation of a joint commission to settle mutual claims between the two countries, from which those for the depredations before mentioned should be excluded. The proposition, in that very unsatisfactory form, has been declined.

The U. States did not present the subject as an impeachment of good faith of a power which was professing the most friendly disposition, but as involving questions of public law, of which the settlement is essential to the peace of nations; and, though pecuniary reparation to their injured citizens would have followed incidentally on a decision against Great Britain, such compensation was not their primary object. They had a higher motive, and it was in the interests of peace and justice to establish important principles of international law. The ground on which the British Minister rests his justification is, substantially, that the municipal law of a nation, and the domestic interpretation of that law, are the measure of its duty as a neutral; and I feel bound to declare my opinion before you and the world, that that justification cannot be sustained before the tribunal of nations.—At the same time I do not advise to any present attempt at redress by acts of legislation. For the future, friendship between the two countries must rest on the basis of mutual justice.

From the moment of the establishment of our free Constitution, the civilized world has been convulsed by revolutions to the interests of democracy or of monarchy; but through all those revolutions the United States have wisely and firmly refused to become propagandists of republicanism. It is the only government suited to our conditions, but we have never sought to impose it on others; and we have consistently followed the advice of Washington to recommend it only by the careful preservation and prudent use of the blessing. During all the intervening period the policy of European Powers and of the United States, has, on the whole been harmonious. Twice, indeed, rumors of the invasion of some parts of America, in the interest of monarchy, have prevailed; twice my predecessors have had occasion to announce the views of this nation in respect to such interference. On both occasions the remonstrance of the United States was respected, from a deep conviction, on the part of European Governments, that the system of non-interference and mutual abstinence from propagandism was the true rule for the two hemispheres. Since those times we have advanced in wealth and power; but we retain the same purpose to leave the nations of Europe to choose their own dynasties and form their own systems of government. This consistent moderation may justly demand a corresponding moderation. We should regard it as a great calamity to ourselves, to the cause of good government, and to the peace of the world, should any European Power challenge the American people, as it were, to the defence of republicanism against foreign interference. We cannot foresee and are unwilling to consider what opportunities might present themselves, what combinations might offer to protect ourselves against designs inimical to our form of government. The United States desire to act in the future as they have ever acted heretofore; they never will be driven from that course, but by the aggression of European Powers; and we rely on the wisdom and justice of those Powers to respect the system of non interference which has so long been sanctioned by time, and which, by its good results, has approved itself to both continents.

The correspondence between the United States and France in reference to questions which have become subjects of discussion between the two Governments will, at a proper time be laid before Congress.

When, on the re-organization of our government, under the Constitution, the President of the United States delivered his inaugural address to the two Houses of Congress he said to them, and through them to the country and to mankind, that "the preservation of the sacred fire of liberty and the destiny of the republican model of government are justly considered as deeply, perhaps as finally staked on the experiment intrusted to the American people." And the House of Representatives answered Washington by the voice of Madison: "We adore the invisible hand which has led the American people through so many difficulties to cherish a conscious responsibility for the destiny of republican liberty." More than seventy-six years have glided away since these words were spoken; the United States have passed through severer trials than were foreseen; and now, at this new epoch in our existence as one nation, with our Union purified by sorrows and strengthened by conflict, and established by the virtue of the people, the greatness of the occasion invites us once more to repeat, with solemnity, the pledges of our fathers to hold ourselves answerable before our fellow-men for the success of the republican form of government. Experience has proved its sufficiency in peace and in war; it has vindicated its authority through dangers and reflections, and sudden and terrible emergencies which would have crushed any system that had been less firmly fixed in the heart of the people. At the inauguration of Washington, the foreign relations of the country were few, and its trade repressed by hostile regulations; now all the civilized nations of the globe welcome our commerce, and their governments profess toward us amity. Then our country felt its way hesitatingly along an untried path, with states so little bound together by rapid means of communication as to be hardly known to one another, and with historic traditions extending over very few years; now intercourse between the states is swift and intimate, the experience of centuries has been crowded into a few generations, and has created an intense, indestructible nationality. Then our jurisdiction did not reach beyond the inconvenient boundaries of the territory which had achieved independence; now through cessions of lands, first colonized by Spain and France, the country has acquired a more complex character, and has for its natural limits the chain of Lakes, the Gulf of Mexico, and on the east and west the two great oceans. Other nations have wasted in civil wars for ages before they could establish for themselves the necessary degree of unity; the latent conviction that our form of government is the best ever known to the world, has enabled us to emerge from civil war within four years, with a complete vindication of the constitutional authority of the general government, and with our local liberties and state institutions unimpaired. The throngs of emigrants that crowd to our shores are witnesses of the confidence of all people in our permanence. Here is the great land of free labor, where industry is blessed with unexampled rewards, and the bread of the workingman is sweetened by the consciousness that the cause of the country "is his own cause, his own safety, his own dignity." Here every one enjoys the free use of his faculties and the choice of activity as a natural right. Here, under the combined influence of a fruitful soil, genial climes, and happy institutions, population has increased fifteen fold within a century. Here, through the easy development of boundless resources, wealth has increased with two-fold greater rapidity than numbers, so that we have become secure against the financial vicissitudes of other countries, and, alike in business and in opinion, are self-centered and truly independent.—Here more and more care is given to provide education for every one born on our soil. Here, religion, released from political connection with the civil government, refuses to subserve the craft of statesmen, and becomes in its independence, the spiritual life of the people. Here toleration is extended to every opinion, in the quiet certainty that truth needs only a fair field to secure the victory. Here the human mind goes forth unshaken in the pursuit of science, to collect stores of knowledge and acquire an ever increasing mastery over the forces of nature. Here the national domain is offered and held in millions of separate freeholds, so that our fellow-citizens, beyond the occupants of any other part of the earth, constitute in reality a people. Here exists the democratic form of government; and that form of government, by the confession of European statesmen, "gives a power of which no other form is capable, because it incorporates every man with the State, and arouses every thing that belongs to the soul."

Where, in past history, does a parallel exist to the public happiness which is within the reach of the people of the United States? Where, in any part of the globe, can institutions be found so suited to their habits or so entitled to their love as their own free constitution? Every aspect them, then, in whatever part of the land he has a home, must wish its perpetuity. Who of them will not now acknowledge the words of Washington, that "every step by which the people of the United States have advanced to the character of an independent nation, seems to have been distinguished by some token of Providential agency?" Who will not join with me in the prayer, that the invisible hand which has led us through the clouds that gloomed around our path, will so guide us onward to a perfect restoration of fraternal affection, that we of this day may be able to transmit our great inheritance of state governments in all their rights, of the general government in its whole constitutional vigor, to our posterity, and they to theirs through countless generations?

ANDREW JOHNSON.

WASHINGTON, December 4, 1865.

NEW STORE!!

JOHN STILES.....WM. S. SHALLENBERGER.

STILES & SHALLENBERGER,

DEALERS IN

FAMILY GROCERIES,

QUEENSWARE,

Country Produce,

(HURST'S OLD STAND)

BRIDGEWATER, PA.

HAVING refitted the large brick storeroom formerly occupied by A. O. Hurst, where we have received and opened a full assortment of such articles as are usually kept in a first-class Grocery, we respectfully invite all purchasing Goods in our line to call and examine our stock. We are determined to keep everything of the best quality the markets will afford, and to sell at prices at least as low as the same character of Goods can be bought for in this vicinity Our stock of Queensware is large and well selected, and will be sold low.

FLOUR AND FEED

constantly on hand; also a fine lot of

CANNED FRUITS & PICKLES,

Nails, Window Glass, &c.,

together with a variety of

Toilet Articles and Notions.

All kinds of country produce wanted, for which the highest market prices will be paid in cash or goods. Remember the place—

STILES & SHALLENBERGER'S

Family Grocery, (Hurst's Old stand,)

oct19:3m BRIDGEWATER

Penn Planing Mill,

SASH & DOOR FACTORY.

JAS. A. SHOLES.....ALFRED SLACK.

SLACK & SHOLES,

Cor. Penn & Marbury Streets,

PITTSBURG, PA.

Flooring, Weatherboarding, Sash,

Doors, Frames, Brackets & Moulding

Always on hand or made to order. [my17:1y

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS of administration on the estate of Col. JAMES. Q. ANDERSON, late of the Boro' of Beaver, Beaver co., Pa., dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

HUGH ANDERSON, Adm'r.,
nov15'65 Beaver.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

WHEREAS letters of administration on the estate of AARON HOOP, late of Greene township, Beaver county, Penna., deceased, having been duly granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement without delay.

GIBSON HOOD, Adm'r.,
nov16'65 Greene tp.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS of administration on the estate o JAS. L. M'CREERY, late of Beaver boro' Beaver co., dec'd, having been granted to th. undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against said estate will present them to the subscriber properly authenticated for settlement.

ROBT. M'CREERY, Adm'r.,
nov15'65 Beaver.

EXECUTRIX'S NOTICE.

LETTERS Testamentary on the estate of JOHN TEETS, dec'd., late of New Sewickly twp., Beaver county, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

CHRISTINA C. TEETS, Ex'rx.
nov15 New Sewickly tp.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS of administration on the estate of THOMAS STEVENSON, late of Hanover township, Beaver County, Pa., dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JAMES STEVENSON,
oct11'65. Administrator.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

WHEREAS letters testamentary having been granted to the undersigned, on the state of JAMES FERGUSON, late of Pulaski tp., Beaver county, Pa., deceased, all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make payment immediately and those having claims against the same will present them to the subscriber duly authenticated for settlement.

EDWARD HOOPS,
nov8 JAS. C. FERGUSON, } Ex'rs.

C. A. DECARME

TOBACCONIST,

COR. DIAMOND & THIRD ST.

TOBACCO & SNUFF always on hand.—Cigars manufactured and furnished to retailers at lowest prices. [my31:6m

AT

CHAMBERLIN'S DRUG STORE

IN ROCHESTER,

Can be found a full assortment of

PURE DRUGS,

MEDICINES,

CHEMICALS, and

FINE LIQUORS;

Also, a full Assortment of

WINDOW GLASS,

PAINTS,

LINSEED OIL,

NEAT'S FOOT OIL,

SPERM OIL,

LARD OIL,

AND

PURE AND SECOND QUALITY

WHITE LEAD:

ALSO, FINE TOILET SOAPS,

ALL VARIETIES BRUSHES,

THE BEST PERFUMERY,

FANCY & TOILET ARTICLES,

AND POPULAR PREPARATIONS

FOR THE HAIR,

All of which is offered at low prices, notwithstanding late advances.

☞ Attention of Physicians is also called, whose prescriptions will be accurately compounded at all hours.

STORE IN THE DIAMOND,

Next door to Fortune's Dry Goods store.

GIVE ME A CALL, ONE AND ALL.

oct25:1y

Fall & Winter

DRY GOODS!

WHITE, ORR & CO,

NO. 25 FIFTH ST.,

Invite the attention of buyers to their large assortment of

DRESS GOODS,
SHAWLS,
CLOAKS,
CLOTHS,
CASSIMERES,
WHITE GOODS,
TABLE LINENS,
TOWELINGS,
SHIRTINGS
FLANNELS,
BLANKETS,

25 Fifth st, 25 Fifth st.

Which they are selling at reasonable prices.

WHITE, ORR & Co,

n6x14] 25 Fifth st., Pittsburg.

ITCH! ITCH!! ITCH!!!

Scratch! Scratch!! Scratch!!

WHEATON'S OINTMENT

WILL CURE THE ITCH IN 48 HOURS.

ALSO cures SALT RHEUM, ULCERS, CHILBLAINS, and all ERUPTIONS OF THE SKIN. Price 50 cents. For sale by all Druggists.

By sending 60 cents to WEEKS & POTTER, Sole Agents, 170 Washington street, Boston, Mass., it will be forwarded by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States.

sept20'65—6mos.

FOR SALE:

WHEELER'S Patent Water Drawers
Extra Chain for do do
do Buckets for do do
Weights and Iron Wheels;
Dry lumber of all kinds;
Flooring, Siding, Shingles and Lath constantly kept on hand.
Building timber sawed to order without delay. JAS. & H. DARRAGH,
aug30'65:6t Sharon Mills.

J. M. Harton,

DENTIST:

OFFERS HIS SERVICES TO THE CITIZENS OF BEAVER AND VICINITY.

☞ Office on Third street, 2d door east of H. B. Anderson's store. [nov15:3m

"A Complete Pictorial History of the Times."

"The best, cheapest, and most successful Family Paper in the Union."

HARPER'S WEEKLY,

SPLENDIDLY ILLUSTRATED.

Critical Notices of the Press.

"The best Family Paper published in the United States."—*New London Advertiser.*

"The MODEL NEWSPAPER of our country—complete in all the departments of an American Family Paper—HARPER'S WEEKLY has earned for itself a right to its title 'A JOURNAL OF CIVILIZATION.'"—*N. Y. Evening Post.*

"This Paper furnishes *the best illustrations*: Our future historians will enrich themselves out of Harper's Weekly long after writers, and painters, and publishers are turned to dust."—*New York Evangelist.*

"A necessity in every household."—*Boston Transcript.*

"It is at once a leading political and historical annalist of the nation."—*Phila. Press.*

"The best of its class in America."—*Boston Traveller.*

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1866.

The Publishers have perfected a system of mailing by which they can supply the MAGAZINE and WEEKLY *promptly* to those who prefer to receive their periodicals directly from the Office of Publication. Postmasters and others desirous of getting up Clubs will be supplied with a handsome pictoral Show-bill on application.

The postage on HARPER'S WEEKLY is 20 cents a year, which must be paid at the *subscriber's* postoffice.

Terms:

HARPER'S WEEKLY one year..... $4 00
An Extra Copy of either the WEEKLY *or* MAGAZINE *will be supplied gratis of every Club of* FIVE SUBSCRIBERS *at* $4 00 *each, in one remittance; or Six Copies for* $20 00.

Back Numbers can be supplied, at any time.

The Annual Volumes of HARPER'S WEEKLY, in neat cloth binding, will be sent by express, free of expense, for $7 each. *A complete set,* comprising *Eight Volumes* sent on receipt of cash at the rate of $5 25 per vol., *freight at expense of purchaser.* Address

HARPER & BROTHERS,
FRANKLIN SQUARE, New York.

"Unquestionably the best Sustained work of the kind in the World."

HARPER'S NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

Critical Notices of the Press.

It is the foremost Magazine of the day.—The fireside never had a more delightful companion, nor the million a more enterprising, friend, than Harper's Magazine.—*Methodist Protestant* (Baltimore).

The most popular Monthly in the World.—*New York Observer.*

We must refer in terms of eulogy to the high tone and varied excellent of HARPER'S MAGAZINE—a journal with a monthly circulation of about 170,000 copies—in whose pages are to be found some of the choicest light and general reading of the day. We speak of this work as an evidence of the American People; and the popularity it has acquired is merited. Each number contains fully 144 pages of reading matter, appropriately illustrated with good wood-cuts; and it combines in itself the racy monthly and the more philosophical quarterly, blended with the best features of the daily. It has great power in the dissemination of a love of pure literature.—*BRUNNER'S Guide to American Literature, London.*

The volumes bound constitute of themselves a library of miscellaneous reading such as cannot be found in the same compass in any other publication that has come under our notice.—*Boston Courier.*

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The Publishers have perfected a system of mailing by which they can supply the MAGAZINE and WEEKLY *promptly* to those who prefer to receive their periodicals directly from the office of publication

The postage on HARPER'S MAGAZINE is 24 cents a year which must be paid at the *Subscriber's* post-office.

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HARPER'S MAGAZINE, one year..... $4 00
An Extra copy of either the MAGAZINE or WEEKLY will be supplied gratis for every Club of FIVE SUBSCRIBERS at $4 00 each in one remittance; or Six Copies for $20 00.

Back Numbers can be supplied, at any time.

A Complete Set, now comprising Twenty-nine Volumes, in neat cloth binding, will be sent by express, freight at expense of purchaser, for $2 25 per volume. Single volumes, by mail, postpaid, $3 00. Cloth cases, for binding, 58 cents, by mail, postpaid. Address

HARPER & BROTHERS,
FRANKLIN SQUARE, NEW YORK.

P. S. NOBLE.....T. M. HAMILTON.

NEW DRUG STORE!!

THIRD STREET,

BEAVER, PA.

(Two doors west of Post Office.)

THE undersigned are just receiving a new, large and well selected stock, consisting of

DRUGS,

Medicines

CHEMICALS,

Paints, Oils,

AND

DYE STUFFS:

Also, a full assortment of

Perfumeries,

FANCY SOAPS,

BRUSHES,

of every variety, and all other articles usually kept in a first-class Drug store.

PURE

LIQUORS, WINES

And Brandies,

FOR MEDICAL PURPOSES ONLY

The proprietors having had an extensive experience in the prescription business, flatter themselves that they can give entire satisfaction to all who may favor them with their patronage.

sep20'65 NOBLE & HAMILTON.

IF you want to buy the best Cigars and Tobacco go to Moore's Drug store.

CLOTHING

EMPORIUM

AT

WM. REICH'S,

BRIDGEWATER.

NEW GOODS,

FOR FALL & WINTER CLOTHING.

I have just received a new stock of the

LATEST STYLES

Of Overcoatings,
Cassimeres for Business Suits,
And a general assortment of Vestings

All kinds of

Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods

Constantly on hand,

Such as Undershirts,
Drawers, etc.,
Linen and Woolen Overshirts,
Collars,
Neck ties,
And too many other articles to mention.

CLOTHING MADE TO ORDER

In all the latest styles and at shortest notice.

Wm. REICH,

Stewart's Row, Bridge Street,

oct4'65 BRIDGEWATER.

BOOTS AND SHOES!

THE PLACE TO GET THEM!

Cheap and Durable.

DON'T FAIL TO CALL.

LOUIS F. WEINMAN,

MANUFACTURER of and Retail Dealer in Boots and Shoes, Bridge street,

BRIDGEWATER.

He keeps an excellent supply of ready-made work constantly on hand.

Boots and shoes made to order on shortest notice and most reasonable terms.

He has good workmen, and can't be excelled by any other establishment in West, Pa.

Men, women and children will find it to their advantage to give him a call.

For the best and cheapest article go to
LOUIS F. WEINMAN'S,
oct11'65 Bridge st., Bridgewater.

FRUIT TREES &c., &c.

APPLE,
PEAR,
PEACH,
GRAPE VINES,
STRAWBERRY PLANTS,
And SMALL FRUITS,
NURSERY STOCK

In great variety from the Nursery of

T. L. SHIELDS & CO.,
oct4 Southsby, Allegheny co., Pa.

SMITH'S FERRY AND LITTLE BEAVER PETROLEUM COMPANY!

CAPITAL STOCK..... $80,000.

80,000 Shares of Par Value of.....$1,00 each.

WORKING CAPITAL..... ..... $18,000.

AT a meeting of the stockholders of the above company, held at their office in the borough of Rochester, April 29th, 1865, the following persons were elected its officers for the ensuing year:

PRESIDENT:
MATTISON DARRAGH.

TREASURER & SECRETARY:
CHARLES B. HURST.

DIRECTORS:

Mattison Darragh,	Milo R. Adams,
Charles Stone,	Alfred C. Hurst,
James Darragh,	John Bigger,
Levi Brennaman,	Robt. A. Cochran,
Charles F. Kendall.	

☞ A limited number of shares of Stock of the above Company, may be had by application at the office of the company.

☞ Office in the Diamond, Rochester, Pa.
my3:6m CHAS. B. HURST, Sec'y.

BEAVER SEMINARY AND MUSICAL INSTITUTE.

Rev. R. T. TAYLOR, A. M., President.

THE Terms open respectively Sept. 12, '65, January 2, and April 5, 1866.

Every opportunity for instruction in any branch of science or on any musical instrument; also vocal music, private or in classes, is afforded here at reasonable rates.

Lads received in the Primary Department: also small girls of any degree of proficiency.

Drawing and painting of every style will receive the special attention of a first-class artist.

Tuition: $5,50, $8,50, and $12,50, according to department.

None but thoroughly qualified and experienced Teachers are employed in any department. For further information address

aug2'65 R. T. TAYLOR, President.

Wines and Liquors, Wholesale.

Groceries at Retail or by Package.

FLOUR, GRAIN, FEED, &c

At Peter Angel's, Bridgewater.

BUTTER, Eggs, and all kinds of country produce taken in exchange, for which the highest market price will be paid. In connection with the Grocery and Liquor store, the Bakery and Confectionary is still carried on, where may be found a first class assortment of cakes, confectionaries, canned fruits, pickles, spiced oysters, &c. A fine stock of tobacco and cigars of all fancy brands.

N. B. A pure article of wines, &c., for medicinal and sacramental purposes constantly on hand.

☞ Do not forget the place, Peter Angel's old stand, Bridge st, Bridgewater [aug2:3m

NATIONAL HOTEL FOR SALE.

THE LARGE THREE-STORY BRICK BUILDING, with the Frame Buildings adjoining, and lot on which they are erected, in the town of Beaver, known as the

National Hotel,

is offered for sale.

☞ For particulars inquire of THOMAS MCCREERY or G. W. HAMILTON, Beaver. [nov15

BARBER,

HAIR-DRESSER, &C.

JAMES BRUIN is happy to announce to his old customers, that he has been discharged from the service of the United States, and opened a shop in the frame building adjoining Wm. Orr's Store. Ladies' hair cut in the most approved style. He trusts his old friends will renew their patronage. Having carried the flag of the 45th Reg. U. S. C. T. for almost a year, in the battles around Petersburg, he thinks himself entitled to a fair share of the public patronage.

Public Notice.

THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE MONONGAHELA VALLEY TELEGRAPH CO. are hereby notified that a meeting of said Stockholders will be held in Monongahela City, on SATURDAY, DEC. 9th, 1865, at 2 o'clock, p. m., at the house of C. Harvey, for the purpose, amongst other things, of increasing the capital stock of said Company to an amount equal to the estimate cost of making such extension to the said line as may be proposed and agreed upon at said meeting.

JAMES L. SHAW, Sec'y.
Monongahela City, Nov. 10'65

Hice & Rutan

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WILL attend to legal business of all kinds. Prompt attention given to collections generally. Licensed Agents for collection of Pensions, Bounty, arrears of Pay, Prize money, Pay, etc., of Prisoners of War, and all kinds of military claims against the Government. Office—

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nov15'65. Rochester, Pa.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS of administration on the estate of CAPT. JOHN CUTHBERTSON, late of New Brighton, Beaver co., dec'd., having been issued to the undersigned, all persons indebted are required to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them, properly authenticated for settlement.

ELIZABETH B. CUTHBERTSON, Adm'x.
oct25'65 New Brighton.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS of administration on the estate of WM. OSBEY, late of Independence township, Beaver county, dec'd., having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against said estate will present them to the subscriber properly authenticated for settlement

ALEX. B. THOMSON, Admr.
nov1'65. Independence tp.

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VIZ.

THE LONDON QUARTERLY REVIEW (Conserv.)
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THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW (Radical.)
THE NORTH BRITISH REVIEW (Free-Church.)
AND
BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE (Tory.

The American Publishers continue to reprint the above-named periodicals, but as the cost of printing has *doubled*, the price of paper nearly *trabled*, and taxes, duties, licenses, etc., largely increased, they are compelled to advance their terms as follows:

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A few copies of the above remain on hand, and will be sold at $5 for the whole four, or $2 for any one.

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THE Fall Term of this Institution will commence

Tuesday, Sept. 12th, 1865,

under the charge of

M. GANTZ

as Principal.

It is the desire, and will be the aim, to make this a thorough English, Classical and Commercial School, and to sustain the high character it has heretofore maintained.

Good opportunities will be afforded to young men and boys who desire to obtain a thorough English and Business Education, and to all who may desire a Classical Education, or to fit themselves for entering the higher College classes.

For rates of tuition, &c., send for circular. Address, the Principal at New Brighton, Beaver county, Pa., or the undersigned.

H. HICE
Sec. Board of Trustees, Beaver, Pa.

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OFFICE:
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ALEX. CLARK, *Proprietor.*

GOOD STABLING attached to this House. September 18, '65.

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